FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR RADIO VIEWS EASTERN BLOC PROPOSAL AT CSCE

DW251440 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Guenter Leuschner report from Vienna]

[Excerpts] At the plenary session of the CSCE follow-up meeting in the Vienna Hofburg today, GDR envoy Peter Steglich made a statement [words indistinct] a new proposal added by the GDR to the large number of existing initiatives. Guenter Leuschner reports from Vienna on the CSCE follow-up meeting:

[Leuschner] The proposal the GDR advanced today together with the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and Bulgaria is registered as No 86, which means it is the 86th proposal to be examined and possibly accepted by all 35 participating states. [passage omitted] The proposal submitted by the GDR and the other three countries includes the obligation of all participating countries to put the principle of cooperation embodied in the Helsinki Final Act in more concrete terms and elevate it to a higher level, as Ambassador Steglich said. New ways and dimensions of cooperation in all areas are to be opened up for all of Europe, and on the other hand, countries are to refrain from any actions that might harm their relations and consequently are not in line with the Final Act.

The practical review work and thus the most important phase of the meeting should have begun a week ago. Review groups have been set up and organized by main topics -- political and military security, the economy, culture, education, and information. However, they have not really started. If you ask them the reasons for the delay, you usually get two answers.

The first has to do with the unexpectedly large number of proposals. [passage omitted] The second gives you food for thought, because it is of crucial importance to the success of the Vienna meeting. Will this meeting initiate negotiations on disarmament in Europe? You know the socialist countries want that: Clear proposals by our side are on the table, and the neutral and nonaligned countries also have expressed themselves in that sense.

However, the NATO countries' position on that issue still is -- let us say -- nebulous. There is no clear response to our proposals and no clear suggestions. The NATO Council Meeting in December also raised more questions than it answered. Last week there was an initial contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states in the French Embassy, but reportedly it was not very revealing. THE only thing that seems to be certain is the fact that the United States does not want to negotiate on disarmament in the framework of the CSCE, if at all. In other words, it wants to exclude a large part of the European states and peoples from talks on that most important issue, something that many -- in particular nonaligned -- countries consider unreasonable and possibly even discriminatory. France apparently takes a somewhat different position, while other NATO states are maintaining a low profile. As to the modalities of future disarmament negotiations, the socialist countries are flexible, but the point here seems to be more than just formal problems; it seems to be a fundamental issue: That uncertainty about the most important issue of the Vienna meeting is having an effect on its work and is described by official sources as being one of the reasons for the delay in the review work. It is therefore time for the NATO countries to give a clear picture of their position and achieve clarity within their own ranks. [passage omitted]

DRITA CRITICIZES WRITERS FOR MISUSE OF LEAVE

AU242041 Tirana DRITA in Albanian 15 Feb 87 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Opportunities and Conditions Created Must Be Justified by Qualitative Works"]

[Excerpts] It is said that our society has created full opportunities for all writers and artists to develop their talents, derived primarily from the very nature of our socialist order.

However, in addition to this fundamental ideological aspect, our society has also created over a period of years considerable practical conditions and opportunities to our writers and artists. Thus, for example, over a number of decades numerous writers, composers, painters, and sculptors have entered the free professions and have repaid society for this opportunity by producing distinguished works of ideo-artistic and educational value for the mass of the people. A number of other distinguished writers and artists have been working on reduced schedules to enable them to have time and opportunity for literary and artistic creativity. They have the right to take creative leave through submission of their work plans. It is precisely by following up and comparing these demands that one notices some manifestations and problems worthy of attention.

A number of writers, composers, and painters present and argue demands, and they make every effort to justify the opportunity given them through their work. [passage omitted]

Unfortunately, it must be said that there are more than a few cases when the demands for creative leave are made not from a moral and creative sense of responsibility but from the idea that "we do enjoy this right every year." Thus, regardless of the creative results they have achieved for 2 or 3 successive years, they continue to ask for creative leave for periods of 2, 4, or 6 months. Some authors ask to be granted creative leave for 2 or 3 successive years "to write a novel or screenplay," and they are granted it. But the readers and spectators are still waiting for their works, and so are the publishing houses or the movie studio. [pasage omitted]

Examples like those primarily show a lack of responsibility, as well as a lack of efforts to attain creative goals. It is possible creativity may be tardy for a year or so, but when this happens over a period of 2, 3, or even 5 years, this means one is not making earnest use of one's creative leave or else abusing it. [passage omitted]

The branches of the Union of Writers and Artists in the districts must give this better consideration. A number of of them are too lax even with those authors who have failed to create any works for years on end or with amateurs who have just started on the road of creativity. The Sarande branch of the Union, for example, has granted creative leave to 26 authors, when it is known that only 3 or 4 of them have published new works. We therefore stress that demands for creative leave could and should be examined in conformity with the results and the needs according to various genres, as well as with future prospects. The conditions that have been created for the writers and artists are for works of ideo-artistic and educational value. They are not a particular comfort or a permanent right but a right that is justified through creativity.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES KOMMUNIST EDITOR FROLOV

AU251920 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov received Ivan Frolov, chairman of the central leadership of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society and chief editor of KOMMUNIST, on 25 February. This is the first meeting of Comrade Todor Zhivkov with the society's new chairman.

During the talk they focused their attention on the role and tasks of the movement in Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is strengthening the process of comprehensive coming together between our countries and peoples.

Thoughts were exchanged on the prospects of comprehensive cooperation under the new conditions and in light of the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and 27th CPSU Congress. Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-People's Committee on Bulgarian-USSR Friendship, and USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria Leonid Grekov took part in the meeting.

AMITY SOCIETY WITH USSR MARKS ANNIVERSARY

AU251923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] A public meeting took place in Sofia on 25 February to mark the 30th anniversary of founding the All-People's Committee on Bulgarian-USSR Friendship. It was attended by Comrade Chudomir Aleksandrov; Tsola Dragoycheva, honorary chairman of the All-People's Comittee on Bulgarian-USSR Friendship; leaders of public, political, and mass organizations; delegates of the Union of the Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Society on USSR-Bulgarian Friendship; and USSR Ambassador to Bulgaria Leonid Grekov.

Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-People's Comittee on Bulgarian-USSR Friendship, stressed in his speech that the movement for Bulgarian-USSR friendship is the result of the Leninist April policy of the BCP.

Ivan Frolov, chairman of the USSR-Bulgarian Friendship Society, greeted the participants on behalf of the Union of the USSR Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countres. He traced the deep historical roots which have connected our two fraternal peoples for centuries, and stressed the respect with which the successes of socialist Bulgaria are greeted in the USSR.

A greetings message of the USSR Embassy in Sofia was also read.

LEADERS GREET ELECTED ALBANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU251925 Sofia BTA in English 1807 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, has sent a cable of greetings to Mr. Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the occasion of his election to this post.

The cable conveys wishes for fruitful work to the benefit of the Albanian people and expresses the conviction that the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania will continue to develop in the spirit of the traditional fraternal feelings between the two peoples in interest of the work of socialism and peace.

Mr. Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, has sent a cable of greetings to Mr. Adil Carcani on the occasion of his election as a chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Bulgaria's foreign minister Petur Mladenov has greeted Mr. Reis Malile on the occasion of his appointment to the post minister of foreign affairs.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION SESSION WITH FINLAND ENDS

AU252048 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 25 Feb 87

["Bulgaria-Finalnd: Active Economic Contacts" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, February 25 (BTA) -- We are looking forward with confidence in the further development of the trade-economic relations with Bulgaria, said before a BTA reporter Mr. Jermu Laine, minister of foreign trade of Finland. He made this assessment on the occasion of the Long-Term Programme for Development and Broadening of the Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation Between the Two Countries Till the Year 1990, which has been signed today by Mr Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's Minister of Foreign Trade, and by Mr. Jermu Laine. We enter in a new era of trade relations. We cannot be satisfied only with the traditional forms of cooperation, stressed the guest. Mr. Jermu Laine pointed out that the new programme opens possibilities for foundation of joint enterprises, for industrial cooperation.

In the future the Bulgaro-Finnish cooperation will develop in the field of mechanical engineering, electronics, micro-electronics, chemical industry, power supply and other sectors of economy.

During the session of the joint Bulgaro-Finnish Commission for Trade, Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, the two sides stressed the need of turning to long term market and industrial cooperation, the need to exchange of more information between the business partners. The commission viewed the possibilities for widening of the cooperation in the paper and cellulose industry and food industry. We think that the economic reform in Bulgaria has created new situation for widening of the direct contacts between the business circles, stressed minister Khristo Khristov.

Minister Jermu Laine was received by Mr. Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by Mr. Petru Mladeniv, minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr. Ognyan Doynov, chairman of the Economic Council. The talks focused on the development and broadening of the bilateral relations in different spheres.

ANC'S NZO CONFIRMS FRIENDLY TIES WITH SOFIA

AU251747 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO in Bulgarian 23 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Alfred Nzo, secretary general of the African National Congress of South Africa, by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondednt Krasimir Invandzhiyski in Harare on 22 February: "Confirmation of Friendly Ties"]

[Excerpt] [Ivandzhiyski] Comrade Secretary General, this question is usually asked at the end, but on this occasion it is appropriate to begin with it. [paragraph continues]

What is your assessment of the ties between the BCP and the African National Congress [ANC] and on the International Dimitrov Prize awarded to Nelson Mandela, which you will receive in Sofia during your visit?

[Nzo] The ties between the ANC and the BCP have always been ones of true, deep international brotherhood, cooperation, and solidarity. These are ties which are exceptionally dear to us and for which we are personally grateful to the BCP Central Committee and to Todor Zhivkov, its general secretary and chairman of the State Council.

A further expression of this brotherhood and your support for our just struggle was the award to Nelson Mandela of the international prize carrying the name of Georgi Dimitrov, the distinguished son of the Bulgarian people and outstanding figure of the international communist and works' movement.

During our visit to Bulgaria we will also define the future development of our cooperation by practical measures. This consolidates the tradition of regular meetings and exchange of experience, especially now when the ANC needs to familiarize itself with the experience of its natural allies, the socialist countries, incuding Bulgaria. This is because the time is certainly not far off when the ANC will not be only a national liberation movement but will govern the country, when it will apply the experience of its allies, and when we will move along a common democratic path. [passage omitted]

FATHERLAND FRONT 10TH CONGRESS DECISIONS NOTED

AU251705 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 20 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Decision of the Fatherland Front Natonal Council adopted at the Fatherland Front National Council session:

The session of the Fatherland Front National Council decided as follows:

I. The regular 10th Congress of the Fatherland Front is to be convened on 14 May 1987 at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Palace of Culture.

II. The following agenda has been adopted for the congress:

1. Accountability-election report of the Fatherland Front National Council on the period between the 9th and 10th Congresses and upcoming tasks.

Speaker: Pencho Kubadinski, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council.

2. Accountability report of the Central Financial-Control Commission of the Fatherland Front.

Speaker: Trifon Trifonov, chairman of the Central Financial-Control Commission.

3. Election of a National Council and a Central Finance-Control Commission of the Fatherland Front.

HAVLIN RECEIVES PPR CULTURE MINISTER, DELEGATION

LD241953 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] CPCZ Committee Secretary Josef Havlin received today a study delegation of the Polish Ministry of Culture, led by Aleksander Krawczuk, minister of culture and arts.

He briefed the guests on the economic and social situation in Czechoslovakia and on the measures we are implementing to sucessfully implement the conclusions of 17th party congress in our national economy. He also informed them about the tasks of party policy in connection with the prepared congresses of the artistic unions and about the upcoming tasks of the Czechoslovak artistic and cultural front.

SFRY REGIONAL PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Strougal Receives Official

LD260226 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, today in Prague received Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the Croatian SR, who is in Czechoslovakia on a friendly working visit. Both representatives praised the results of comprehensive cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia reached in the past period, and they emphasized their interest in continuing to develop these contacts. In this connection they evaluated concrete proposals that can perfect mutual joint action and move it to a higher qualitative level. They emphasized it is particularly necessary to give special attention to cooperation and specialization in production and direct relations between economic organizations.

Talks concerning the deepening and widening of mutual cooperation, in particular in the economic area, were also held in Prague today.

Visits Slovakia

LD241952 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Ante Markovic, president of the Croat Presidency, arrived in Bratislava today for a friendly working visit to Slovakia. He was received at the Slovak Government's building by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. He said mutual cooperation between the two countries is developing favorably, but there are prerequisities for attaining higher efficiency and wider utilization of the international division of labor.

Ante Markovic said in particular that bilateral cooperation is lagging behind its potential. He expressed the conviction that this visit will contribute to the developing of mutual relations in this direction also.

REPORTAGE ON VICTORIOUS FEBRUARY CELEBRATIONS

Leaders Hold Memorial Ceremony

LD251619 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] A solemn ceremony took place at the national memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague today on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of victorious February.

A wreath presented jointly by the CPCZ Central Committee, the president of the Republic, the federal government, the Federal Assembly, and the Central Committee of the National Front was placed on the tomb of Klement Gottwald, outstanding representative of the CPCZ and the international workers' movement. Participating in the ceremony were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee including Vasil Bilak, Epter Colotka, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Jan Fojtik and Josef Haman; secretaries of the party's Central Committee including Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; and Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the party.

Also paying homage to the memory of Klement Cottwald were representatives of the Czech Government, Czech National Council, Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech SR, Czechoslovak Armed Forces, and party and state organs of Prague and the central Bohemian region. Members of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the people's militia stood the guard of honor. The solemn ceremony concluded with the playing of the Internationale in the central hall of the National Memorial.

Party and state representatives then presented a wreath honoring the memory of the founding and maritorious members of the CPCZ and the revolutionary workers' movement. Celebrations of the 39th anniversary of victorious February will culminate in the afternoon with a festive rally of the working people of the capital and the Central Bohemian region in Prague;s Palace of Culture.

Husak Attends Rally in Prague

LD252112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Celebrations of the 39th anniversary of victorious February cultimated this afternoon with a festive rally of workers and youths of in Prague and the central Bohemian region in the Congress Hall of the Prague Palace of Culture.

Participants in the rally welcomed with tumultuous applause comrades: Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Vladimir Herman, Frantisek Pitra, Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik, Zdenek Horeni, and Jaroslav Hajn. Also present at the rally were other representatives of our public and political life. The main speech was given by Comrade Josef Haman. A direct broadcast from the rally was carried by the Hvezda station.

LENART ADDRESSES SLOVAK TU CONGRESS 20 FEB

AU251501 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Feb 87 pp 2, 3

[Speech by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at the Slovak Congress of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava on 20 February: "Implementing the Strategic Line of Acceleration Through Everyday Struggle To Meet Set Tasks"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] You will surely agree when I say right at the beginning that your deliberations are taking place under the strong impact of the recent January session of the CPSU central Committee. Communists, trade unionists, and all working people in Slovakia, just as in the rest of the country, have studied with uncommon interest the report of Comrade Gorbachev. [paragraph continues]

They have fully endorsed it and received it with feelings of warm sympathy. The principled nature, consistency, realism, and creativity with which the leadership of Soviet Communists analyzed the preceding period, assessed the current situation, and determined further specific steps toward the successful implementation of the strategy of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country and toward the revolutionary restructuring of the life of society and toward the revolutionary restructuring of the life of society has made a strong and exciting impression on us. We view this bold Leninist approach and these innovative solutions to develop the socialist democracy, promote initiative, and enlist the resources of all people as an inspiration and boost for our own work, too. We see in them an example of how to step up and make more efficient efforts to implement the line of the 17th congress and how to enhance the attractiveness and strength of socialism in our country. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has discussed how the revolutionary impetus of the January session of the CPSU Central Committee may be used under our conditions, especially with respect to implementing the restructuring of the economic mechanism, deepening socialist democracy, observing Leninist norms in party life and in society, and promoting the party's leading role, and it has charged that these issues be worked out in a specific way. It is thus not only through words that we endorse the call of the Soviet Communists; we accept it with our minds and hearts and are determined to creatively apply the new ideas and approaches in our country.

We would like to convey to the Soviet comrades also from this rostrum our sincere wishes for complete success in implementing their noble targets for the benefit of the Land of the Soviets, for the good of the Soviet people, and in the interest of socialism and peace. [passage omitted]

The question can legitimately be asked, dear friends, why we so urgently stress the need for acceleration. Let us be frank and admit that this is also because -- and primarily because -- we remained too long on the extensive path and have fallen behind in many respects in our country. Acceleration is thus a criticism of this inertia in practical life. [passage omitted]

The first year of the 5-year plan is behind us, and we can thus ask what prerequisites we have established to meet the program of the congress. Industrial and building production retained their dynamic growth last year, and we managed to come to terms with tasks in the production of animal produce and in private and public consumption. However, we lag behind the targets of the congress in the implementation of qualitative indicators, notably in reducing cost-intensiveness, material-intensiveness, and energy-intensiveness, as well as in the growth of labor productivity. The irregularity of plan fulfillment grew worse, with 80 industrial enterprises falling short of the net adjusted output plan and with this shortfall reaching almost Kcs2 billion. The process of capital production, too, falls short of requirements. The completion and assimilation of major capacities is being delayed, and there was no reduction in the number of unfinished projects. We did not make the necessary headway in the process of maximalization through a more vigorous use of the results of science and technology. [passage omitted] It must be said that, generally speaking, the progress in intensification is inadequate and falls short of present, let alone future requirements. Trade union agencies and organizations, too, should ponder that we failed to fulfill the planned creation of national income in Slovakia last year, having achieved only a 4 percent growth rather than the planned 4.2 percent growth. If sustained, this pace in the creation of resources would preclude the implementation of our social program plans. [passage omitted]

In the interest of achieving a turnabout in quality and in the intensification of the economy in general and in the interest of accelerating the socioeconomic development of society, we must carry out fundamental, and not partial, changes in our economic mechanism and in the forms and methods of management. [paragraph continues]

This is the way to establish conditions for harmonizing production relations with production forces, for a more fruitful assertion of people's creative initiative and activity, and for taking fuller advantage of the virtues of socialism. That is why, acting in the spirit of the congress line, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Federal Government decided to rebuild the economic mechanism and adopted the relevant principles, which have been published. [passage omitted]

Restructuring the economic mechanism and improving management is a revolutionary process that affects the thinking, actions, and attitudes of people. We must all shake off many ingrained habits, notions, and approaches. We must overcome the mentality of living on the fruits of common work, on the state budget, and on subsidies, regardless of our own contribution through our work and efforts.

We know this will not be easy because we will have to overcome the lack of understanding, resistance, and opposition of those who have become accustomed to an easy life and low expectations. An important role must be played in this struggle by work collectives, whose responsibility for their own economic results, efficiency, and profitability and thus also for just remuneration and for their own social development will be enhanced. [passage omitted]

It is in this light that we perceive the growing importance of the brigade method of organizing labor remuneration. There are more than 4,000 such brigades in Slovakia. [passage omitted]

It is right to devote exceptional and constant attention to this movement; to overcome and prevent formalism; and to see more to the quality of this promising progressive method rather than to boast the number of brigades. The labor and efforts exerted will certainly pay off.

Permit me to recall in this connection the so-called SPH system ["socialisticke podnikove hospodarstvi" -- socialist enterprise management], which we introduced in the fifties, and even in the late forties as a very dynamic form of financial autonomy [khozraschet]. Unfortunately, out of bureaucratic considerations this scheme was later shoved aside and criticized from incorrect viewpoints as a scheme that splits up the unity of the working people and constitutes -- in fact, a capitalist wolf masquerading in the sheep's clothing of socialism. Some older trade unionists who remember this system will recall that it was connected with competition between enterprises and with competition among enterprise subdivisions according to the principle "do not carry on poor quality work." Some people criticized this system because it supposedly splits the unity of the working people. However, this is an opportunist's perception of the concept of unity. We must not have a unity that is based on the opportunistic principle of "never mind what was, let us forget it, let us pack it up and get rid of it, let the customer worry about it." Such opportunism runs counter to socialism. We must deal with these issues vigorously and organize labor in all subdivisions so they display a sense of criticism toward each other. [passage omitted]

Allow me, dear friends, to say a few words about the elimination of the consequences of the recent calamity brought about by severe frost and snowfalls. As you know, the party leadership has paid great tribute to the selfless work carried out by, above all, the staffs of the power and fuel industry, railroad and road transportation, road maintenance, retail trade, services, and other sectors to come to terms with the extraordinary circumstances. [passage omitted]

The truth is, however, that not all agencies and organizations, enterprises, institutions, and individuals passed this test. Many of them showed a low degree of preparedness, passivity, a wait-and-see attitute, and a poor standard of organization, interaction, and coordination.

A lesson from this must be drawn everywhere. The situation in Bratislava, where the negative repercussions of the winter made themselves felt particularly in the workings of public transport, which generated dissatisfaction and justified public criticism, must also be assessed from this viewpoint. What can be said about this? In dealing with the problems of public transportation last September, the city party committee stressed the need to devote particular attention, alongside the construction of the rapid transit system [rychlodraha] to the provision of repair facilities and so-called lay-bys, to the equipment and its technology, to replenishing the car pool, and to substantially improving managerial work in the enterprise. When it came to the acid test, however, it became apparent that organizations of the National Committee of the City of Bratislava and, in particular, the management of the Transportation Enterprise had not properly fulfilled the set tasks and failed to check on their fulfillment. That is why the accumulated problems that had not been dealt with and failings of managerial work surfaced is an even more drastic form under extraordinary circumstances. Let me mention just for the sake of illustraiton that at a time when streetcar transportation collapsed and the enterprise was unable to cope with the repairs of broken down streetcar engines, neither its management nor its party and trade union organizations deemed it necessary to turn for comradely help to plants, technical schools, or the Research Institute of Cables and Insulating Materials, which all have a sizable number of qualified professionals. The Bratislava CPSL City Committee had to prod them to do so. [passage omitted] Last October I visited the tram depot in Bratislava-Trnavka and was able to convince myself of the criminal negligence in the construction of the technological base. I asked Deputy Premier Comrade Bahyl for an energetic solution. I would like to stress that had the entire managerial structure and suppliers discharged their duties toward public transportation in Bratislava in a timely and responsible way, the repercussions would not have been as severe as they were.

In a similar way we must also discuss the disastrous situation in water supplies in East Slovakia, notably in Kosice and Presov. Indeed, the drought is unprecendented but the situation would not have to be what it is if the Ministry of Forestry and Water Management and the East Slovak Regional National Committee had in due course agreed on a realistic concept of a solution and speedily put this concept into practice. Water supplies are being made difficult because subcontractors do not set construction deadlines, as is the case, for example, at the Starina water reservoir project. It is irresponsible, given this situation, that regional agencies permit the construction of additional weekend cottages at the Domasa water reservoir, which represents one of the viable options with regard to water supplies, thereby casting doubt on the adopted concept.

These and other problems show how essential it is to restructure management and to change our approach, thinking, and actions to make them conform with the times -- in the economy but also within the jurisdiction of national committees, in social organizations, and in the activities of every one of us.

Comrades, also we trade unionists come across in life with smaller or bigger problems that would not have to exist only if we did not ignore them. Or is it perhaps acceptable to reconcile oneself to the rude behavior toward people, especially elderly citizens, in some of our social and medical establishments? Or can we be indifferent to the deliberate cheating of customers in many shops? Last year 35 percent of all test purchses were overcharged. It is also up to us trade unionists to establish conditions at every workplace in which thieves and speculators will not thrive, an atmosphere in which everyone acts as a conscious protector of our common socialist property. [passage omitted]

Efforts should also be more vigorously focused on improving the working environment and labor safety. It is wrong when trade union organizations, instead of insisting on a principled technical solution of the situation at high-risk places of work, are content with paying extra allowances; when they tolerate the granting of various exemptions from set norms; and when they do not work always and everywhere to improve the working environment. Despite an improvement in the accident rate, serious and fatal accidents still occur that should not allow the managers in the factories and at the building sites concerned as well as functionaries of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement to sleep in peace. Let us learn, let us prevent a recurrence of what happened in the Chemko plant in Strazske, where five employees lost their lives because of careless maintenance and control of equipment, or in the Stavoindustria plant in Trnava, where we lost three comrades because of the wrong sequence of work operations. The fact that one in four work accidents and almost one in two road accidents occur under the influence of alcohol should also give us food for though. This is an alarming fact, comrades, that should rouse us and make us introduce a rigid and uncompromising regime in this issue and energetically tighten work and technological discipline.

The burning problems of improving the working and living conditions for working women must also be tackled more attentively and purposefully. [passage omitted]

The economic summit of CEMA member-states in Moscow stressed the need to speed up and improve economic and scientific-technical cooperation by means of direct ties among enterprises and organizations and by setting up joint ventures. [passage omitted] The first steps have already been taken in building joint workplaces, such as the Czechoslovak-Soviet scientific and manufacturing ROBOT association in Presov, the Czechoslovak-Soviet biotechnology lab in the Institute of Livestock Production in Nitra, or the base laboratory in the Technical Cybernetics Institute of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

It needs to be said, however, that this is far too little in view of the needs of the economy's intensification. [passage omittted] The trade union aktiv, too, should not be hoodwinked by the signing of some document and leave the rest to unrestrained development. I would like to call on the functionaries of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement from this rostrum: Comrades, become involved in this vital area, show initiative, and feel you share responsibility for the fulfillment of assignments adopted by your collectives. [passage omitted]

Comrades, our countries do not lose sight of the continuing contradiction between war and peace and between the existence and extinction of humankind. Addressing participants in the international peace forum, Comrade Gorbachev very convincingly showed how tirelessly and innovatively the Soviet Union seeks the solution of this contradition in favor of peace. It is doing its utmost in the interest of the triumph of coopration for joint survival over military competition. Regrettably, acting in diametrical contrast to this with new explosions in the Nevada desert, the U.S. Administration delivered new blows to mankind's hopes for the termination of nuclear tests and disarmament. The threat of a nuclear holocaust has never been as acute as it is now. At the same time, however, never before has the potential of maintaining and strengthening peace been as realistic as it is today, due to the increasingly mighty broad front of defenders of peace in all countries, in all social strata, among levelheaded policitians, scientists, and entrepreneurs, and in various religious circles. This front for the survival of mankind more and more sharply exposes and denounces the military-industrial complex of imperialist states as a criminal arsonist of war.

We in Czechoslovakia realize how closely bound our domestic and foreign policy tasks are.

We view the elimination of the nuclear threat and the preservation of peace as the main prerequisite of progress in our country and on the entire planet. This is why our trade unions, expressing the interests of the working people, support the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and every chance to ease international tension, promote friendship and cooperation among nations, and bring freedom to the exploited and the oppressed. [passage omitted]

LENART PRAISES COMMUNISTS IN JASLOVSKE BOHUNICE

AU251252 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Feb 87 p 1

[CTK report: "With New Approaches to Solution of Problems"]

[Excerpts] Jaslovske Bohunice (CTK) -- Communists of the fourth CPSL primary organization attached to the EBO concern enterprise in Jaslovske Bohunice active in the production sector of the V-1 nuclear power plant discussed at yesterday's annual members' meeting the results of their activity and the directions of its further development. Their deliberations were attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Comrade Jozef Lenart valued the activity of the communists oriented toward creating political prerequisites for the fulfillment of the enterprises' economic and social plans. In this, the work with cadres is decisive. He critically pointed out that the pioneering work of the nuclear engineers in Jaslovske Bohunice has not been appreciated by the appropriate agencies yet. He stressed that new approaches to the solution of many problems can only be asserted through an unflinching and principled attitude of communists. He also spoke about the lesson from the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident.

HAVLIN ADDRESSES POLITICAL COLLEGE MEETING

AU251402 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[CTK report: "With New Approaches Toward Solution of Problems"]

[Text] Prague -- Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, attended the annual members' meeting of the CPCZ primary organization of the class V31 of the Advanced School of Politics attached to the CPCZ Central Committee, held in Prague yesterday [23 February].

The deliberations of communists put stress on mobilizing forces for successfully mastering the studies and the further qualitative growth of the effectiveness and the standard of the party work throughout the primary organization. The procedure of communists in ensuring these tasks, including the fulfillment of the plan of political-ideological and cultural-educational work, was also the main content of the report submitted to the annual members' meeting by the chairman of the organization, Josef Flip. He said the strategic line for accelerating economic and social development, determined by the 17th CPCZ Congress, and its consistent implementaton in the party's activity and in the life of the entire society will require from us, party members, no less effort, selflessness, initiative and activity than the one that marked the generation of communists who participated directly in the February [1948] victory and in building the foundations of socialism in our country, the report stressed.

The deliberations were principledly and openly oriented toward discussing all spheres of party work. They analyzed the achieved results with the aim to simplify and concentrate all endeavors on the realization of the exacting tasks facing the school's students in the party work as well as in their studies in the coming period.

Comrade Josef Havlin paid great attention to the tasks of social sciences in the period of comprehensive intensification of the national economy. He stressed that the results to date of the strategy of the acceleration of socioeconomic development unequivocally affirm the direct contingency of socialist construction upon respecting the objective laws of social development in political practice and the necessity of deepening their further knowledge. He stressed the importance of the work of the front of social sciences and its responsibility regarding learning to know the life of society and searching for optimal ways of the further development.

ARTISTS VIEW NEED FOR CULTURAL INFLUENCE IN ART

AU241624 Prague NOVA MYSL No 2/1987 in Czech pp 106-108

[Unattributed article: "Prior to the Congresses of Artists' Creative Unions"]

[Excerpts] In 1982, the editorial office of NOVA MYSL published the opinions of leading representatives of national creative [tvurci] unions. Our leading artists assessed the contribution of the 5-year creative period of their unions to the development of our socialist culture and the arts. They spoke not only about successes but also about problems, shortcomings, and struggles of our artistic creative sphere. After the congress deliberations, a new 5-year period began, which determined momentous tasks for artists and their work. The quantitative indicators are imposing; thousands of new book titles were published; dozens of movies and television features were produced; our audiences saw performances of new and classical theater plays; visited a number of important exhibitions in art galleries; and attended many concerts of classical and popular music. Problems of architecture and urbanism, issues of material culture [hmotna kultura], of the culture of work and the environment, too, became the focus of interest. However, what is involved is not the enumeration of performed and published works, but their contribution, their value, and their impact. What was involved was nothing less than the further development of our socialist culture, its contribution to a harmonious development of man, molding his attitudes, developing his taste and cultural activities. [passage omitted]

Five years have elapsed and we have asked Jaromira Nejedla, deputy chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Writer's Union; merited artist Jan Kakos, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Drama Artists; Pavel Zibrin, chairman of the Czechoslovak Unon of Architects; national artist Josef Malejovsky, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Creative Artists; and Comrade Zdenek Novacek, chairman of the Czechoslovak Composers' Union, for their opinions on the creative plans for the period after the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress, plans for the period in which our entire society speaks about acceleration, restructuring, and flow of information [informovanost] -- about new demands, approaches of fundamental importance which apply not only to the economy, but also to the sphere of culture. Acceleration and intensification are not only economic categories, but -- above all -- moral categories, which require qualitatively new relations. Development of culture and cultural activities is the prerequisite for freeing creative potential and developing individual talents. Culture is thus becoming the driving force of socioeconomic development. We rightly stress the importance of culture and the arts as active forces and an indispensable educational factor. The role of culture is coming to the fore in new, urgent contexts.

However, these are not completely new tasks. After all, the cultural-political line of our party is connected to the conclusions of the past congresses. But what is involved are new approaches, creative application of important intentions, and ideological [ideova] and moral unity.

Our creative unions are facing a momentous period, when words, appeals, and creative plans must be transformed into valuable concrete deeds, into new works of art, which will be, above all, truthful, topical, but also momentous with respect to ideas, which will depict the problems of our present and sensitively react to the themes of today and tomorrow.

Thus, the creative unions and their members must even more effectively influence artistic work, participate in the development of the theory of the arts, assist the standard of well-founded, competent, and objective criticism. The unions have more than 6,000 members, and that is quite a number. Let us recall that creative unions should not have merely a representative character, or an administrative and directive character, and that they also should not serve the interests of groups or individuals. Our public rightly demands information about the results of artists' auditions [konkursni rizeni umelcu]. It demands that anonymous bids be submitted in cases where public commissions are made. It is alarmed by the low standard of some types of public entertainment programs, by the unsatisfactory range of audiovisual products, and their high price. There are also problems with the distribution and subsidies of tickets, with the attendance and the standard of a number of theaters and opera houses. Some movies and television dramas and programs are rightly becoming the subject of criticism. A part of our audiences have high demands, they do not want to be merely passive consumers. However, it would be harmful not to know about negative phenomena, about displays of petit bourgeois, snobbery, a decline in taste, and uncultured behavior and conduct by some of our fellow citizens and youth, to whom the cheap, adulatory standard of a part of the "works" appeal. The aforementioned phenomena are not unknown, we speak about them, they cause us concern. Therefore we expect our artists to continue more emphatically paying attention to them, and this applies also to art criticism, theoretical institutes, and all workers in the sphere of culture, and above all to the creative unions in mutually stimulating cooperation.

The enhanced authority and prestige of creative unions is the result of the development of their activity and objective assessment of the concrete results of their work. We believe that the upcoming period will be enriched by distinct creative deeds, that convincing and truthful works will emerge, works that are meaningful and emotionally rich, making impact by their form and content; works permeated by the ideas of socialist humanism, fulfilling the ethical and esthetic criteria of our present and fulfilling the principles of socialist realism.

STOPH DEPARTS ON VISIT TO ROMANIA 25 FEB

LD251314 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph left at midday for an official friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. He is taking up an invitation from Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu.

AXEN DISCUSSES IMPACT OF USSR 'REFORMS'

PM260926 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 23 Feb 87 p 4

[Andres Ortega report: "Gorbachev's Reforms Will Affect His Allies, GDR Leader Admits"]

[Text] Madrid -- The reforms begun by Mikhail Gorbachev "will of course have many effects" in Eastern Europe and other countries, according to Hermann Axen, 70, SED Politburo and Secretariat member and chairman of the GDR Parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee. "All progress in the USSR strengthens socialism, the Warsaw Pact, and the world socialist system as a whole," he believes.

Could these reforms cause a resurgence of fears on the part of some East European governments of another "Prague Spring" in some of these countries? Axen replied: "We do not have this term 'Prague Spring' in our vocabulary. For us, socialism is spring. We adhere to the beautiful words of the French poet who said communism means the rejuvenation of the world. We are all stepping up our efforts to better perform the historic task of socialism for the sake of peace and progress. All the rest is speculation. In 70 years there have been many speculations and forecasts that have come to nothing. We must proceed from real facts. For instance, the Soviet Union's prestige increased considerably with the Reykjavik summit."

Nevertheless, at least according to current reports in the West, GDR leader Erich Honecker has said nothing about these reforms in recent speeches. "The substance of Honecker's remarks," Axen explained, "is different from what you have perceived or wish to perceive." "Honecker has, on the contrary," he added, "expressed a very resolute and friendly principled agreement with the Soviet Union and with the historic gains that we achieved through the October Revolution and that the Soviet state has achieved," and "we support the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions, which are directed toward the socialist improvement of the Soviet Union and the attainment of leading positions in international technology."

He went on: "We support the aim and intention to raise the Soviet people's material and cultural living standards quickly by means of the social policy that they envisage, and at the same time we support their decision fully and substantively to implement socialist democracy in accordance with the conditions and traditions of the Soviet Union." Axen said "the program of our party, the SED, which was approved in 1976 and remains valid, says the main guideline of the state in the GDR is to extend social democracy."

Axen referred to "suspicions of the existence of differences and nuances" and commented: "That is wishful thinking." "Of course there are differences in methods of development, but that is nothing new," he said, adding: "There is no socialist country that is a copy of another socialist country, since historical and specific situations and national conditions are too different."

There is no talk in the GDR about the reunification of Germany "because there is a socialist German state and a capitalist German state, and socialism and capitalism cannot combine, just as water cannot combine with fire: Unification based on social contradictions is impossible." He went on: "Nor would it serve Europe's security interests, because the peaceful coexistence of these two sovereign German states is a guarantee of this security."

Axen arrived in Madrid last Wednesday [18 February] at the head of a large parliamentary delegation and has had "detailed talks" with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra, Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, the Congress of Deputies and Senate Foreign Affairs Committees, and members of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] -- that is, "with all the crucial forces of the government, parliament, and the most influential party."

Hermann Axen, who returns to the GDR today, believes there was with his Spanish interlocutors "substantial agreement in the assessment of the world political situation" and added: "the opinion of the Spanish Government, headed by the PSOE, is very important to us."

The FRG's SPD and the SED recently reached agreements on a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe. There has recently been a stepping up of contacts between the East European communist parties and West European socialist parties. "Europe," Axen said, "is among other things a very densely populated continent and above all the continent through which the line that divides socialism from capitalism passes. The line that separates NATO from the Warsaw Pact is a sensitive one, and this is felt particularly strongly in a country such as the GDR."

"So the desire of all European socialist and social democratic states and parties and of the European communist and workers parties to reach agreement on the fundamental issue of peace is understandable," because, he went on, "as our SPD colleagues put it, security is achieved not one against another but one with another. We live in the same European house, and this house must not be demolished either from the roof or from the foundations."

STOPH ATTENDS USSR EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD240206 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Representatives of the GDR'S party and state leadership were guests this afternoon at a reception at the USSR Embassy. Council of Ministers Chairman Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, and other personalities were present.

Military Attache Major General Petr (Rybalkin) paid tribute to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community in the fight for peace. The preservation of mankind from the danger of nuclear war is the most important current task. The USSR's comprehensive initiatives are aimed in this direction. Also of great importance, he said, are the measures for detente by the other socialist states, including the GDR's proposal for a nuclear weapons-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

KESSLER, SOVIET GENERAL MARK ANNIVERSARY

LD201553 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1249 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] Suhl, 20 Feb (ADN) -- The 1987 Week of Brotherhood-in-Arms opened with a major event in Suhl today. Army General Heinz Kessler, SED Central Committee Politburo member and national defense minister, conveyed to members of the National People's Army [NVA], the GDR border troops, andthe Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] as well as to working people and youngsters of the Bezirk greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

After the national anthems of the two countries were played, Hans Albrecht, first secretary of the SED Suhl Area Executive, made a speech. The forthcoming wide-ranging meetings to mark the anniversaries of the Soviet Army and the NVA in 1987 will take place against the background of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, he said.

In his remarks, Army General Valeriy Belikov, GSFG commander in chief, stressed that the Soviet and GDR peoples are presently working steadfastly to implement the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and those of the 11th SED Congress. In view of the complex international situation, his country's party and state leadership is devoting much attention to the security of the USSR and the entire socialist community. In this spirit, the members of the GSFG, closely linked to the GDR working people and soldiers, would fulfill their internationalist mission in the interests of peace.

Army General Kessler said this year's Week of Brotherhood-in-Arms will again demonstrate that the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Army and the other Armed Forces of the socialist defense community is steadily developing. It is and remains an important precondition for the successful fulfillment of the NVA's tasks.

True to the legacy of Karl Liebknecht, Rosa Luxenburg, and Ernst Thaelmann, the alliance with the Soviet Union is for the German Communists always an essential question of class standpoint, as underlined by Erich Honecker at the discussion of the First District (Kreis) SED secretaries. The defense minister pointed out that German-Soviet friendship permeates all aspects of life in the NVA. The soldiers of the German workers' and peasants' state devote their honor and lives to ensuring that peace is preserved and socialism is reliably protected.

After that, Sergeant Vladimir Snamentski and Sven Seidler, candidate for an officer cadetship, underlined their determination to augment and defend socialist achievements by high performances in the spirit of brotherhood-in-arms.

The event, which concluded with a joint cultural program by the Erich-Weinert ensemble of the NVA and the GSFG central ensemble of song and dances, was attended by representatives of the Ministry of National Defense, of party and state organs, of mass organizations, including the FDJ and Society for Sport and Technology (GST), and of the Soviet Army.

Officials Attend Ceremony

LD212159 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1628 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Potsdam, 21 Feb (ADN) -- A ceremony was held by the Supreme Command of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany [GSFG] on Saturday to mark the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Fleet. Generals, staff officers, and administrative officers of the GSFG and members of the Wuensdorf Garrison received with stormy applause a message of greetings from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers signed by Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph. Two members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense, and Erich Mueckenberger, president of the Soviet-German Friendship Society, were cordially welcomed.

Other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee and personalities from social organizations took part in the ceremony. Seated in the presidium with the guests were Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador in the GDR; Army General Valeriy Belikov, commander in chief of the GSFG; Lieutenant General Nikolay Moiseyev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the GSFG; and Colonel General Vladimir Meretskov, representative of the joint forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states in the GDR National People's Army [NVA].

The congratulatory message from the GDR party and state leadership was conveyed by Army Gen Heinz Kessler. It stresses that GDR citizens value the great efforts and outstanding achievements the glorious Soviet Army makes to defend socialist gains and to preserve peace on earth. "In a spirit of close solidarity and unshakeable friendship, they are preparing with you and all members of the Soviet Army for the 70th anniversary of Red October, with whose ideals they feel deeply linked."

In view of the striving by U.S. imperialism for military superiority, for the militarization of space, and for an unbridled arms race, the joint resolute action by the Warsaw Pact to secure world peace was of prime importance. The far-reaching proposals by the USSR and the other socialist countries opened up to mankind the path toward disarmament and an improvement in the situation on our continent and throughout the world.

Through the further successful shaping of the developed socialist society in the GDR and an active policy of dialogue with all forces ready to reach an understanding, the GDR is exercising its responsibility on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO and contributing toward strengthening socialism and increasing its appeal.

"On the occasion of your day of honor, we thank you and all the members of the GSFG for the selfless fulfillment of your duty and your fraternal cooperation," the message stresses. "The NVA of the first German workers' and peasants' state will at all times honorably fulfill its alliance commitments in close comradeship-in-arms with the Soviet Army and the Armed Forces of the other Warsaw Pact states."

In his address, Lieutenant General Ivan Fuzhenko, first deputy commander of the GSFG, stressed that the Soviet Armed Forces, under the leaderhip of Lenin's party, had always honorably fulfilled their patriotic and internationalist duty to defend the homeland, protect socialist achievements, and secure peace. [paragraph continues]

Loyal to the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in close comradeship-in-arms with the NVA, the members of the GSFG are mastering their military tasks. The speaker thanked the SED Central Committee and Erich Honecker, its general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, for their constant care for the GSFG.

PRC YOUTH GROUP DEPARTS; 'FRANK' TALKS NOTED

DW231223 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Text] The delegation of China's Communist Youth League today ended its visit of several days to the GDR. When they were seen off, Song Defu, Youth League Central Committee first secretary, thanked the GDR for the opportunities it offered the delegation to study the FDJ's experiences. Both sides agreed to develop their relations of friendship and cooperation. Exchanging delegations and expanding youth tourism to the PRC is planned. The Chinese youth organization agreed it would take part in the international youth peace seminar in Berlin in March.

During their frank exchange of opinions, the representatives of both organizations stressed that the ambitious goals for the further development of socialism could only be implemented in peace. They advocated clear steps for disarmament and for the prevention of the U.S. Star Wars program.

FRG PAPER SEES 'QUICK' ADAPTATION IN ECONOMY

DW251320 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 25 Feb 87 p 6

[Article by "LSB": "GDR Changes Trade"]

[Excerpt] Berlin -- In light of the dollar's fall and low oil prices, the GDR seems to make a surprisingly quick economic policy change. The $100 million loan the GDR has placed with an Arab consortium of banks is not the only evidence of that. The "Research Center for All-German Problems" in West Berlin has noted that the aims of "economic integrity" and "trade surplus in the nonsocialist economic area," which were still found last spring in the new 5-year plan, have meanwhile disappeared from East Berlin's terminology.

The research center concludes that East Berlin does not want to cement the current foreign trade structure, where two-thirds go to the East bloc and one-third to Western countries. Instead the GDR will possibly open its economy somewhat more to the West. That is also indicated by developments last year: For the first time East Berlin clearly increased Western imports. Most of all, a larger quantity of machines and equipment was bought. [passage omitted]

CHAMBER OF TECHNOLOGY PROMOTES KEY TECHNOLOGIES

DW231345 East Berlin Television Service in German 1830 GMT 18 Feb 87

[Text] In Berlin today the Presidium of the Chamber of Technology discussed the socialist engineers organization's further tasks in implementing the 11th party congress resolutions.

The meeting -- in which Hermann Poeschel, director of the SED Central Committee Research and Technical Development Department, took part -- oriented members to new initiatives to be carried out by December when the 9th chamber of technology congress will be held.

[Begin unidentified participant recording] Our activities are focused on achieving top quality performance in key technologies. Microelectronics and automated, easily operable production are very important projects that were discussed at our meeting today. Collectives of the Chamber of Technology meet to show qualitatively new methods in interdepartmental work that pursue the goal of reaching accountable, economically effective results in the shortest possible time. However, we also have to assess correctly youth's role and include young cadres in our work in time. They are the resources we have. They have enjoyed qualitatively very high training and can be entrusted with great tasks. [end recording]

At the request of Graduate Engineer Rolf Werner to relieve him or his functions for health reasons as first secretary and vice president, the Presidium members elected graduate engineer Wolfgang Graupner as his successor. He held a responsible position in the office for standardization, measurements, and product testing.

BRIEFS

AIDS BROCHURE IN PREPARATION -- East Berlin (DPA) -- A large edition of a brochure on AIDS is being prepared in the GDR. Speaking to an audience of around 1,000 in the East Berlin Charite hospital today, the director of the dermatology clinic, Professor Nils Soennichsen, also announced there would be a detailed program on the subject on GDR television this year. This means that the restraint in the official handling of the AIDS question in the GDR practiced so far is apparently being eased. Soennichsen said "public information work" about AIDS is to be stepped up. [Excerpt] [Hamburg DPA in German 1226 GMT 22 Feb 87 LD]

CONFERENCE ON SOCIALISM OPENS IN SZEGED

LD191625 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Excerpt] A theoretical consultation has started in Szeged about the development of socialism. Taking part in the 3-day national conference are expert scholars on the topic, prominent representatives of intellectual life, Marxist teachers, party officials and experts in the field of practice. Attila Balint reports:

[Balint] How should we evaluate the past, the recent past? What paths can the economy take in its search for development? What will shape the picture we have of the society of the eighties? How should the system of political institution develop? Future image and present problems. Individual incentive in work and living standard. Democracy and openness. These are some questions and topics from the national theoretical consultation. These are the topical issues of the development of socialism today.

The 500 participants in the wide-scale exchange of opinions, scientific researchers, and leading representatives of sociopolitical institutes and educational workshops were greeted on behalf of the hosts by Sandor Szabo, first secretary of the Csongrad County party committee. Afterward the national theoretical consultation, which started in the conference hall of the Szeged Biological Center, was opened by Erno Lakatos, head of the Agitation and Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee. He said the theoretical consultations in recent years dealt with this or that area of social life. The exchange of opinions, the debate, is aimed at the wide-scale and comprehensive examination of socialist development in Hungary. The most essential issues of the shaping of our society today are connected with the economy. In this field, we strive to elaborate the longer term concepts. This topic is now being dealt with by Ivan T. Berend, president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The opening lecture was delivered by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. [passage ommited on recording of Berecz speech]

Berecz Addresses Conference

AU251005 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Feb 87 p 3

["Excerpts" of the address made by Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the national theoretical conference on current issues of socialist development in Szeged on 19 February: "Janos Berecz -- The Reality and Development of Socialism in Hungary"]

[Text] Our present reality is the result of the victory of the socialist revolution and the construction of socialism. This construction is obviously not finished yet, as several of the fundamentally important problems facing Hungarian society are still awaiting solution. This, however, does not diminish the value of the development we have achieved so far and does not place in question the significance of our work. We should appreciate all these things together. We have learned thoroughly the lesson that considering only the road and results so far and the achievements, which can hardly be overestimated, while disregarding the tasks inherited from history still awaiting solutions, can lead to serious mistakes. It is also true that if, under the weight of our tasks, aware only of the problems and giving in to the pressure of our feelings, we unjustifiably underestimate our own work, struggle, and firmness over several decades, and induce a disturbance in value judgment that will eclipse both the road we have already travelled and our future prospects.

Historical examples show that countries capable of solving their problems without major upheavals and by means of organic reforms will pay the smallest price for the introduction of inevitable changes and the supply of answers to questions posed by development. While arguing against both reform-anarchism and fossilized conservatism, the organic reforms dictated by reality are the ones that should be advanced in a consistent manner.

Today in our country social stability, political equilibrium and political vitality, readiness to institute changes and to accept changes positively prevail simultaneously. In other words, political stability and the revitalization of political life are having a simultaneous impact today.

I can also say that the elements of continuity and renewal in the "peaceful" period of our socialist development have never existed -- at least not since the sixties -- in such a dialectical and mutually encouraging and balancing unity. There is, no doubt, a temptation for this unity to break up in some direction. There are people who, regarding stability as something absolute, shun the inevitable changes; others, while proclaiming precisely the necessity of the changes, are liable to lose their grip on reality.

On the Road to Social Self-Management [subhead]

Our historical experience proves that power continues to be the key issue of politics in the course of socialist development. From the beginning, the Marxists have been openly speaking of power as the central issue of political activity. Today, the people's power is both a condition and a means for the construction of the socialist society.

There is no developing and working democracy without a stable power. Under such conditions, any kind of breakdown in social balance does not reflect the level of development of democracy but the inadequate operation of institutions and a sharpening of the political struggle; at a time of increased political struggle, the institutions of democracy are always in danger.

Democratic maturity is characterized by the way political tensions are solved. We are striving to ensure that the system of institutions and means of democracy, and its operation, are in harmony with the level of social development and contribute to the solution of tasks facing society. We are searching for guarantees, prospects, current practical tasks, and more efficient forms of solving these talks. It continues that bourgeois democracy cannot be a model or a yardstick. The direction of our further development is social self-management in the Marxist sense.

Social self-management is a prospect that appears not merely as the final ideal for our historic journey. In every stage of our development, we should take steps in this direction, steps whose conditions have matured or come about. It is clear that self-management cannot be introduced by a single act of legislation. However, neither should the unfavorable experiences of overhasty experiments deter us from advancing on this road. The path of progress is the path of developing, spreading, and deepening socialist democracy. The experiences of the last 30 years extensively prove that we have been advancing consistently on this road. The MSZMP has always initiated steps aimed at developing socialist democracy.

For us, democracy means that in their operation, the organs and organizations of people's power take into consideration the interests of the entire community. This represents a natural social state in constant motion and development, one functioning with increasing efficiency, a state aimed at developing a new national community that represents socialist qualities. [paragraph continues]

We should make the exchange of views and debates an organic part of democracy since they are an indispensable means of discovering, confronting, and determining the priority of interests; at the same time, they are the most evident forms and elevating factors of the conscious preparation and foundation of collective activity. We should achieve a state in which debate oriented toward positive social deeds and lively public spirit contribute to the critical reevaluation of outdated concepts and practices, further enriching our ideology and awareness of the situation with realistic elements. It is important for the standard of debate in our public life, forums of scientific life, and broadcast media to develop and become smoother, and to avoid the emergence of petty personal remarks in the conflict of views.

Our experiences have taught us to recognize the actual pluralism of interests in our society. Different interests have not disappeared as a result of the elimination of antagonistic class differences and the increasingly similar main interests of the allied classes and strata. On the contrary, there are new differences of interests and contradictions emerging. We recognize the right of the individuals, communities, and groups to express and assert their interests. This should take place in such a way that individual and group interests do not hinder but rather encourage the assertion of the general interests of society.

Purposefulness And Goods Production [subhead]

The economy is today the key issue of the development of socialism in Hungary. It is essential for us to switch to the phase of intensive development and to make full use of available objectives and subjective resources. The readiness for initiatives, the intellectual capacity and the openness to the flexible management necessary for this change are present in Hungary.

The fact that our persistent historical backwardness and the contradictions and tensions in our society have become more visible cannot deter us from advancing on this road. We treat these contradictions and tensions as realities, according to their weight and real nature and proportional to our resources, means, and possibilities.

Ensuring harmony between the forces of production and production relations is a political task in our society. This harmony depends on the extent politics are able to discover, express, and solve the contradictions between the two sides, as well as the extent politics are able to make use of these contradictions as a driving force and an elevating factor.

For the benefit of our goals, in the past 2 decades, we have had to reconsider the relations that encourage our economic development. The social foundations of socialist construction make it possible to assert order on the basis of planning. From experience, however, we have had to recognize that we produce goods under socialism, too, and market laws make their influence felt and the law of value is asserted. One of the most important questions -- and possibly one of the fundamental theoretical and practical questions of today's economic sciences -- is how to connect order based on planning, the production of goods, and the law of value.

The experience of the almost 2 decades that have passed prove the need and justification for the steady reform of economic management and the economy. The development of our economy as a whole has become a planned one and has adjusted more flexibly to fulfilling requirements. Along with development further important problems -- like lack of balance, structural reorganization, innovation -- have emerged in our theoretical and practical activity.

It has become clear that the property and distribution relations cannot remain unchanged in the course of socialist construction either. To accomplish their optimal encouraging effect, it is necessary to search for and find adequate forms and solutions. In recent years we have initiated many changes to this end. As a whole, these initiatives have had a positive effect on the development of social production but, at the same time, they have also given rise to new contradictions.

The differentation of incomes is the result of our development, and at the same time, one of the means, elevating factors, and driving forces of this development. We are consciously accepting this differentiation because we are striving to make sure the principles of our income policy are asserted: wages can cover only work done and actual performance. Based on this, the principle of need should be asserted in social policy, and the principle of social justice should be asserted in the general and proportional sharing of taxation. The consistent implementation of these principles also helps to strengthen our political stability, develop our democracy, and produce an open and honest public spirit and way of thinking that appreciates real values. At the same time, we must also be aware that a system of values proportional to achievement will bring about a differentation in the social structure.

Taking the Sides of Reform [subhead]

Although it derives from the nature of our society, the appreciation of work is not identical in the various strata of our society; therefore, we have to strengthen and restore the honor of work and achievement, including the honor of all forms of knowledge: professional knowledge and skill.

The party plays a key role in socialist development. In almost 7 decades, our party has gained rich experience; positive experience that has become the lasting foundation of its work and values of the movement and ideology; and bitter experience too that taught us that certain concepts, roads, and methods are not to be followed. In the course of its historical road, our party has repeatedly had to adjust to radically changed situations and to critically face the mistakes and distortions that had taken place in its own previous work. The party was able to renew itself as regards the critical points and to carry out qualitative changes in its own work.

The lasting lesson and value of the MSZMP's work is that it is impossible to approach reality in a doctrinaire way and with preconceived patterns and recipes. Our party has learned from its own experience there are no definitive solutions for socialist construction that are valid forever. One should think creatively and find solutions in every situation.

Our party interprets its own role as representing rather than ruling the cause of the Hungarian people and of socialism, with socialist society being constructed for the Hungarian people by the joint work and creative participation of the entire Hungarian people. This creative participation also applies to the formulation of policy. In important decisions, the party requires broad opinions and concepts that shape the emerging solutions. This broad political alliance represents a huge source of energy for socialist construction and is one of the determining factors in the mass support and stability of the regime. We have learned that, in the course or socialist construction, it is not enough for the party to take the real or imagined interests of the people into consideration; it is also necessary that the majority of the people accept as its own the main goals and efforts of the policy formulated on the basis of these interests. Broad popular support is the main source of the strength of socialism.

An open and honest poliiticizing, a realistic presentation of the situation at any time, publicity about decisions, and the openness of information are essential conditions for this support. All these things should happen even if the situation is not a favorable one or the decisions are not popular. Of course, these will lead to inevitable differences of opinion and arguments. These differences and arguments, however, will not weaken unity or collaboration if the communists are able to convince the people who hold different opinions that the solutions stipulated in these decisions are practical and favorable.

The MSZMP recognized the role played by renewal in socialism and has repeatedly shown that is able to implement this role also in practice. A thorough renewal of the party's work, politics, and or all of society took place in the years following 1956.

The renewing reforms are organic parts of socialist development and are the forms and ways of development under socialism. These reforms create possibilities for the search for and implentation of new roads and solutions, the correction of discredited ideas, and the exploitation of advantages inherent in socialism. Therefore, as has been the case so far, the MSZMP will continue to take a stand in favor of the reforms taking place in socialism. On the one hand, the party will naturally oppose every effort made in fear of innovation to hinder the reform activity, while, on the other, it will oppose every effort that, distorting the goals of our reforms and using them as banners, is directed toward weakening the socialist system.

The changes in the CPSU's policy indicate the huge potentials inherent in the capacity of socialism to renew itself and to cause renewal.

The strategic guideline of accelarating the social and economic development can be regarded as the direct continuation of the Leninist way. Modernizing the economy and increasing its performance capacity, tasks that can be implemented by guaranteeing broad social conditions, are at the center of this work.

The joint activity of the party and of the people and the assertion of the indivisible bond between socialism and democracy are the guarantee for the comprehensive renewal taking place in all areas of public life. This reorganization represents the deepening of socialist democracy and the development of self-management in a Marxist sense; it requires the creation of social conditions in which the individual and every single person can feel as one who owns and shapes society. Unitey of word and deed also means that the party is able to critically analyze its own work, renew it, and determining in a scientific theoretical way the prospects of social development, lead the country in implementing the reform program of renewal.

As General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev put it at the CPSU Central Committee session in January: "Essentially we are talking about a turn and measures of revolutionary importance. This radical change is inevitable as we simply do not have any place to retreat to either." Considering the role played by the CPSU in the socialist world order, the success of the policy of reorganization and renewal is indeed of decisive importance from the viewpoint of the further fate of socialism and peace. The current historical challenge posed by scientific and technological developments affects every socialist country. Each of them has its own responsibility and share in working out and implementing the tasks necessary to ensure that adequate answers are given to this challenge; each country is playing a determining role in the collaboration and coopertion among socialist countries.

The activity of our fraternal parties shows that the need for a new way of thinking and a new approach and solution to the existing problems is gradually being realized -- naturally, at a different pace and depth -- and, in the wake of this realization, work in ths direction has begun. We must be aware that, in the course of this activity, we will have to face great difficulties and complex problems. We will have to show determination and courage, but we will have to carry out this activity to purge, renew, and strengthen socialism.

A More Realistic Concept of Socialism [subhead]

There are, at present, many kinds of concepts on socialism exercising their influence in our country. The great majority of people approach reality in a practical way rather than a theoretical one. People shape their opinions and views about socialism mainly on the basis of life and reality, the majority of them do so on the basis of personal experience. If, therefore, today there are shortcomings and mistakes -- or, as it is fashionable to say today, "disturbances" -- in opinions and views about socialism, then we have to look for the causes of these disturbances in the reality, in the theoretical and educational work, and in the relations between the two.

An old and utopian picture has deeply permeated our public thinking and even the concepts of some communists which believe there is a crystal-clear theory valid everywhere and at all times that shows the line with unmistakable precision, there is a movement that can deviate from this road only temporarily and only slightly at the most, and even if this happens, the movement will find its way back automatically; and there is the party and the socialist state, which, embodying the collective wisdom, supply in minute detail "what the tasks are" in every case. After all this, the responsibility of the individual is merely to implement the tasks as fully as possible and with all his heart and skill, and to add everything that he possesses and can contribute to these tasks; even so things will move on without all this after all. This concept perceives the obstacles, standstills, and severe problems in the course of development as mere temporary disturbances; once they are overcome, we will continue to advance on the straight road of development leading to perfected socialism. I think that the honest trust in "a well-oiled operation" and in the straight and unbroken development played an extremely important role in the process in which the concepts of Marxism and socialism became established with the broad masses. This trust has its ideological and material bases: on the one hand, the recognition of the fundamental trend of historical development, the progress toward as classless society; on the other, a dynamic economic and social deveopment that emerged following the victory of the socialist revolution to an extent which had never been experienced before in this part of the world.

Today, however, we already know that in the past the theory of steady development unhindered by obstacles was a mistaken one. It is particularly so at a time of a new phase in the course of the scientific and technological revolution when the lifespan of the most modern products, procedures, and even economic forms has been narrowed down to an astonishingly short time, where constant renewal has become the most important requirement of life. Today, the guarantee of success lies more in the capacity for flexibility and extremely rapid changes rather than in the capacity for establishing a concept. The "good old peaceful days" of socialist construction are neither so old nor clearly good and especially not so peaceful. Days when we had to struggle "only" with the efforts to roll up the wings of imperialism and curb its influence, against the organization and undermining activity of the counterrevolution, and with the tormenting burden of lagging behind, but when the economic task was clear: "produce more, even more, well, a little more, and, if you have enough strength, then also try to produce a little better" -- those days are gone and perhaps they will never come again. [paragraph continued]

To develop ourselves and the place we have secured for ourselves on the world market, and even to improve our position on the world market, we have had to abandon the illusion that socialism is some kind of steady and problem-free march to a classless society. We do not have to give up our conviction that where it exists the socialist social order will mature on its territory the human and economic conditions for progress and new stages of growth. This order is proving, even with changing dynamism, its superiority over the social order of the developed capitalist countries in the production of material goods and improving all aspects of the population's living conditions; and it is proving its superiority over states that had historical advantages regarding the standard of work and material advantages when they began their competition with us 40 years ago.

An Active Acceptance of Roles [subhead]

We declare on every occasion that our current economic difficulties derive from the world economic changes and a slowdown in our own development. I feel that part of our "own fault" problems are often placed into the first "box." This is a dangerous habit from two points of view. First, if we trace the origin of these problems to external resons then we might be tempted to expect the solutions and the elimination of the causes that provoked this problem from these external conditions; second, with this mistaken pigeon-holing, we deprive ourselves of the opportunity to finding an answer regarding the nature of the internal causes of our problems, of finding out, for example, whether the source of our problems lies simply in the human factor -- in the shortcomings of our organization and our inadequate standards of work and discipline -- or whether we should institute changes in our concept of life and naturally in our practice. And we should not forget either that, by a mistaken and ill-considered use of qualifying attributes, factors that promote socialist development can also find themselves in the box that is "alien to socialism."

I believe the sum total of our experiences, achievements, and problems and the nature of the changes calls for a more complex way of looking at things. We should coordinate our efforts to solve the contradictions and eliminate tensions with the realistic possibilities and prospects for the further development of socialism better than we have done so far. A more realistic concept of socialism can be based only on a more realistic awareness of the relations prevailing in Hungarian society today and on a more active and responsible acceptance of roles. Both conditions would be greatly promoted by a theoretical generalization and a more vigorous introduction of the values developed and supported in the practice of the MSZMP and Hungarian society, and by a concrete analysis of current social processes, contradictions, and tensions, and the elucidation of the search for the correct and selected way and the road leading to its practical implementation. We should therefore, connect the rational activity of society more closely with the principles and goals of socialism, and we should interpret the further road of socialist construction as part of the dialectics of these goals and principles.

Speakers Examine Strategies

LD201215 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Excerpts] A national theoretical consultation has started in Szeged; the consultation is entitled Timely Issues of the Development of Socialism in our Homeland. Here is a report by Gabor Lekai:

[Lekai] [Passage omitted on Berecz speech] After Janos Berecz, Istvan Huszar, director of the Institute of Party History, surveyed the historical road of socialism in our country and reviewed the present state of our public thinking. In his fundamentally historical analysis he called attention to the fact that historiography must not, under any circumstances become the servant of politics.

Ivan T. Berend stated at the beginning of his talk that theory is not there, ready to be used by us; rather, it has to be deduced from our reality. In other words, our pragmatic steps must constantly be examined whether they are contributing to the development of theory. The chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences also spoke about our economic strategies and the development of property relations at home. On the former topic he said the gap between the theoretical formulation of the steps that are recognized as necessary and their implementation is not simply a consequence of good principles and poor implementation; rather it is a consequence of the shortcomings in the system of conditions. The new system of management is not functioning perfectly. Occasionally it reminds one of a particular hybrid phenomenon, a directive-based system operated with the help of regulators.

Ivan T. Berend said that in his view the progress of reform at home is slower than is necessary. It preserves for too long the contradictons and disadvantages of the state of transition. Speaking about property relations, he said the situation that has evolved in agriculture has the value of a model, demonstrating the functioning of small agricultural enterprises with a large-industrial background. He considered the development of certain small branches, particularly services, a historically new phenomenon, as these entail a combination of private enterprise and the public sector.

Among the speakers this afternoon, Kalman Kulcsar, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Acadmey of Sciences, spoke about the social conditions of the 1980's, welcoming the changes in thinking and in scientific research. He said in this connection that in our country the engendering and utilization of knowledge is still not satisfactory. He also cautioned against an oversimplified and nostalgic picture of socialism. He said the really fateful question is our ability to maintain our economic place in the world, because whatever is desired, it can only be realized in a country which is developing and which is economically stable.

Sandor Lakos, editor of PARTELET, spoke about the effectiveness of our system of political institutions. He said, among other things, that two conditions acting in conjunction, of good decisions are optimal preparation and the involvement of the workers. He also anaylzed the relationship of the party with the other social organizations which are, in quotation marks, becoming adult, and the issues of the one-party system in a multipolar society.

Valeria Benke, chairman of the editorial committee of TARSADALMI SZEMLE, urged the speeding up of the socialist analysis of issues such as what is our own fault and what is not in the course of the building of society. She said that in historical circumstances we must examine our system of values in terms of its relations to other phenomena. She also attempted to give a positive answer to the exciting question of whether it is possible to combine modern commodity production and socialist collective values.

This is a brief survey of today's events. The conference will continue with sectional meetings tomorrow. The themes will be those covered in the lectures today.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP TIES IN NATION'S BEST INTEREST

AU251525 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Feb 87 p 3

[Editorial: "The Treaty of Our Friendship"]

[Text] The Hungarian-Soviet treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance made on 18 February 1948 in Moscow was a document serving a national cause and a great achievement of our democratic development. It provided international ratification of the new type of relationship between our countries and created a basis for a friendly alliance that is an indispendable guarantee of our freedom and independence and a firm safeguard of our progress. This treaty also gave great support for a small country, which was pushed into a sinful war by it previous leaders, to begin its new life in the international arena as an equal partner.

Now it is the almost 4 decades of historic events that have proved that the first significant document of Hungarian-Soviet friendship has stood the test of time. At its renewal in 1967, it regulated the cooperation of two states that share their ideas and aims and whose joint activities are becoming more versatile year after year, spreading to practically all important spheres of life.

Fostering Hungarian-Soviet friendship has become part of people's everyday life in both countries; to increase and enrich this is their common cause. As was also reconfirmed by the congresses and documents of the two parties, the strong ties between the MSZMP and the CPSU rest on the firm foundation of comradely friendship, internationalism, and loyalty to principles. Frequent and regular high-level meetings provide fresh impetus to further increase cooperation. These meetings are a proof of the fact that our unity is firm and indissoluable, as well as being a sign of joint aspirations to elevate bilateral cooperation to an even higher level. This mutual willingness is reflected in the results of our economic, technical, and scientific cooperation and their new, more effective forms. Similarly, our mutual assistance is constantly increasing both in education and health affairs, and our cultural cooperation makes Hungarian-Soviet cultural values the common treasures of expanding masses.

Our homeland and the Soviet Union are also in close cooperation in foreign policy as members of the Warsaw Pact, working in alliance, by a coordinated policy, to consolidate international peace and security, to reduce the arms race, to expand the Helsinki process, and to further strengthen socialist unity.

In our homeland great attention and sympathy follow the results of the comprehensive renewal process that is now unfolding in the Soviet Union under the leadership in our fraternal party. The apsirations and aims formulated in the Leninist spirit also strengthen our intentions and motivate us for further actions. We are convinced that due to the sweeping transformation in the Soviet Union, conditions of our work will also become more favorable and bilateral cooperatiopn will gain a lot. This is all the more important, because stronger Hungarian-Soviet friendship and the further improvement of cooperation are in our mutual interest and provide a useful service to the joint struggle for peace and social progress.

HELSINKI CITES NEMETH ON GORBACHEV 'REFORMS'

LD260221 Helsinki International Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Excerpt] [Announcer] The Soviet reform policy has aroused fairly varying views among its East European allies. Gorbachev's reform program has been praised most in Poland and Hungary.

But in the GDR for instance, the response to the reform ideas has been mostly silence. According to the leader of a delegation of the MSZMP currently visiting Finland, the Soviet plans are in harmony with Hungary's economic reform. Here is a report by Markku Lehto:

[Lehto] Mikhail Gorbachev's attempts at reform have been most clearly supported by the Polish leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who in his speech last week called on the leaders of the PZPR to express crticism. From Hungary, which among the East European socialist countries has most extensively reformed its economy, have also come statements supporting Gorbachev's reforms, but at the same time it has been stated that a direct copying of the reforms would be a mistake.

The leader of the MSZMP delegation, Deputy Secretary General Karoly Nemeth, assesses the Soviet policy of reform in the words of party leader Janos Kadar: Hungary supports Gorbachev's efforts particularly because they go in the same direction as the reforms in Hungary. Nemeth says further that the Hungarian economic reform is to continue in the same direction as before but that it is possible to achieve the goal only with the help of the whole nation, and this is possible only through deepening and expanding democracy [passage omitted]

LAZAR SAYS ECONOMIC REFORM TO CONTINUE

LD260256 Budapest MTI in English 2137 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP, chairman of the Council of Ministers visited District 13 in Budapest Wednesday. He was briefed by the state and the party leaders oft he district of 250 industrial plants and 150,000 inhabitants, on political life, economic results and issues of interest of the population.

At the meeting of the district party headquarters, Gyorgy Lazar stated that the role and importance of active politics, as initiated by the Communists and directed by the party, has increased. Questions and answers and future tasks cannot be classified as political or the concern of the state.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers recalled in details the resolution of the Central Committee last November which calls for improving economic work in every field. The document met with expectation and approval, and was more direct on several issues. A critical and self-critical approach in tackling problems and advancing was appreciated. It was clear from the resolution, the head of the government pointed out, that the shaping of social conditions and circumstances that help meet the political and economic targets of the 13th congress at a quicker pace should receivew more emphasis. Socialist democracy is to be further expanded. The statement of the Central Committee that made it clear that economic reform is to be continued, but so as to "adjust better to specific external circumstances, which are the objective setting to our economic work" was well received. "But everybody should be aware that there is not set pattern."

Gyorgy Lazar stated that management should not be intolerant of people's problems, and should not turn away from them. Cooperation is an important element in retaining confidence and consensus.

"We cannot reject the involvement of people in the complexity of general international and domestic affairs and the concerns of the country. We must show the [word indistinct] lead to the situation as well as the way out of it." Instead of looking for "scapegoats" for previous [words indistinct] a joining of forces is needed. There is no place for hesitation and delay in carrying out what has been outlined and a collective action will bring results, Gyorgy Lazar stressed.

MSZMP'S ACZEL ARRIVES IN MADRID FOR VISIT

LD260025 Budapest MTI in English 1614 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Madrid, February 25 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Aczel, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and chief director of the Social Sciences Institute of the HSWP Central Committee, arrived in Madrid Wednesday. He is visiting Spain on the invitation of the Research Institute of the Spanish Communist Party, the Marxist Research Foundation (FIM).

Gyorgy Aczel was met by Jose Sandoval, member of the Political Committee of the Spanish Communists Party and president of FIM.

NEMETH, MSZMP DELEGATION MEET FINLAND'S SORSA

LD260035 Budapest MTI in English 1716 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Helsinki, February 25 (MTI) -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Wednesday met the delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party currently on a visit to Helsinki.

Earlier, the delegation, led by Karoly Nemeth, deputy general secretary of the HSWP, placed flowers on the grave of Urho Kekkonen, the former head of state of Finland who died last year.

In the morning members discussed inter-party relations with the leaders of the Communist Party of Finland, including Chairman Arvo Aalto, and General Secretary Esko Vainionpaa.

As part of the official programmes on Wednesday, the Hungarian delegation was briefed in the state technical research centre on state support for technical development. The delegation then visited the biotechnology laboratory.

The Hungarian delegation is to continue its programmes in Finland with a visit to the countryside Thursday.

VISITING LCY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD251843 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- A delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of LCY arrived in Budapest at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. Members of the delegation include Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidium of the CC of LCY and Stanislav Stoianovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of LCY. Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee and Geza Kotai, head of the CC's Foreign Affairs Department met the delegation at the Eastern railway station.

Kadar Welcomes Renovica

AU252028 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] The LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, arrived this afternoon on an official and friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMF. Our reporter Zlatibor Vucinic reports from Budapest.

The LCY delegation headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, was given a festive reception at the Budapest railroad station. The first meeting between Renovica and Kadar was cordial and friendly, which can be attributed to the successful development of relations between the two countries.

Although the official Yugoslav-Hungarian talks begin tomorrow morning, it may be predicted now that there will be an exhaustive exchange of views on all the problems of interest to the two countries. This may be concluded from the composition of our delegation which also includes Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Presidium; Executive Secretary Stanislav Stojanovic, and SFRY Ambassador in Hungary Milovan Zidar.

We learn from circles close to the two delegations that the talks will examine all the questions of bilateral cooperation and current trends in the international workers and communist movement, especially in view of the changes initiated in the Soviet Union. Economic cooperation is of vital interest to both sides: it is indeed good, but it offers unexploited opportunities for expansion.

One gets the impression that the atmosphere at the arrival and the first meeting between the representatives of the two countries opened the door for a constructive Yugoslav-Hungarian dialogue to begin in Budapest tomorrow morning.

LAZAR, SARLOS MEET UK'S VISITING LORD HAILSHAM

AU251337 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Lord Hailsham of St. Marylebone, who is paying an official visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly, met with Premier Gyorgy Lazar in his office in Parliament on 23 February. In the course of the day, the Lord Chancellor of the British House of Lords held talks in the parliament with Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly. During the exchange of views, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, Istvan Sarlos informed the British guest about the structure and operation of the Hungarian judicial system and its relationship with the National Assembly. Reviewing current international issues, Istvan Sarlos and Lord Hailsham concluded that both countries were interested in halting the arms race, primarily in reducing the arms, in totally banning the development of certain types of weapons, and in eliminating the hotbeds of warfare. They stressed that both Britain and Hungary could contribute to the success of arms reduction negotiations. They regarded the further improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations as particularly important for decisively strengthening the understanding and confidence between the two world systems. They declared that only the implementation of all these things could lead to the solution of global problems such as hunger, still to be found in many parts of the world, devastating epidemics, illiteracy, and inhumanity.

The two politicians expressed the conviction that it would be possible to reach agreement on all issues by maintaining a dialogue promoted by developing relations between countries with different social orders, such as between Hungary and Britain, relations aimed at better understanding in political, social, economic, and cultural life, including cooperation between their two legislative bodies.

Also present at the meeting were Mrs Ferenc Cservenka, deputy chairman of the National Assembly, and British Ambassador Leonard Vincent Appleyard.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR GIVES POLITICAL REASONS

AU251158 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 25 Feb 87 p 2

[Special DIE PRESSE report by "P.M.": "Hungary: First Conscientious Objection for Political Reasons"]

[Text] Budapest/Vienna -- For the first time a conscientious objector in Hungary cites exclusively political reasons for his actions. Zsolt Keszthelyi, a 23-year-old student, refuses to serve "in the army of a totalitarian state." The draft notice gives the date of today, Wednesday.

The refusal was preceded by a house search at the beginning of February. Keszthelyi -- editor of an official university paper -- appeals, "as a supporter of true loyalty to the constitution," to the Vienna CSCE to deal with the fate of thousands of religiously motivated Hungarian conscientious objectors.

EXPERT PROTESTS DANGERS OF IMPORTING TOXIC WASTE

AU251114 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 14 Feb 87 p 7

[Interview with Professor Imre V. Nagy, head of the Water Management Faculty of the Budapest Technological University and chairman of the PPF National Council's Environmental Protection Committee, by Correspondent Marta Sarvari: "The Time-Bomb Is Ticking Away -- Interview with Dr Imre V. Nagy on Environmental Pollution and Irresponsibility" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Public opinion, which is concerned about the state of the domestic environment, was lately shocked by several alarming events that could lead to tragedy in the not too distant future. The events experienced at Mosonmagyarovar, Szentgotthard, the power plant in Pecs, and most recently at the leather factory in Ujpest are a warning of an undesirable phenomenon: Hoping for hard currency by any means, or at least for good business, we are willing partners in accepting the toxic wastes of several industrially developed countries and storing them in our country's earth or in the air.

In my opinion, it is absolutely clear that this situation is in itself humiliating; in the final analysis, the exporting countries regard our country as a cheap trash can. We discussed with Professor Dr Imre V. Nagy how such a "semi-colonial" situation was able to emerge, and to what extent we ourselves are responsible for the garbage invasion attempts.

[Nagy] We heard from the news in the press that one of the competent economic committees of the EEC suggested that enterprises producing toxic wastes should try to increase their exports to Eastern Europe. [paragraph continues]

The economic situation and hard currency problems of these countries make it probable that they would gladly accept such proposals. Recently -- that is, in the past 1 and 1/2 to 2 years -- such activity has begun. Our foreign partners made several proposals to the competent Hungarian organs to store, for adequate payment, their various dangerous industrial wastes in our country. Unfortunately, on the part of Hungary there was a rather big response in accepting the proposals. There were two factors behind this positive response: greed for money coupled with professional ignorance and lack of adequate consideration, and, as a result of all these, irresponsibility with regard to our own environment. [Passage omitted]

[Sarvari] Now we are experiencing a new phase in which the experts are trying to work out how to store by-products in Hungary.

[Nagy] Those cases which have occurred so far took place because the proposals made by foreign partners seemed to be favorable. And the Hungarian organs did not consider that what we are in fact talking about here is polluting our own environment, and one can only wonder at this behavior. We are importing poisonous materials that only further increase our already existing severe problems -- toxic materials produced in Hungary. This in itself still would not have been a problem if these transactions had been carried out under adequate safety conditions. As a Hungarian citizen, I am against importing poisonous material into the country, but I am not against this ad absurdum if adequate storage conditions are guaranteed, as in the GDR. [Passage omitted on the failure of Hungarian enterprises to secure such guarantees]

Endangered Wells [subhead]

[Sarvari] I know that the Water Management Scientific Research Institute also carried out tests [at Mosonmagyarover]. Are the results already available?

[Nagy] I read one of their first reports, published in June last year and signed by Director Laszlo Somlyodi, in which they concluded a proportion of various poisonous heavy metals had already seeped through the surface and reached the ground water. Some distance from the storage area it is already possible to show the concentration of pollution spreading toward the water plant's wells. Calculations also showed that, taking into consideration the average rate of spread, the pollution will reach the water plant in about 2 years. One year from this calculation has already passed. The time-bomb is ticking away. [Passage omitted on the danger to the area and the need to stop this pollution]

[Sarvari] What can the PPF Environmental Protection Working Committee do in this respect?

[Nagy] It can do what it has done every since it received the report prepared by the Environmental Protection Institute. The Committee asked that the imports of garbage be stopped. There is also another part to our proposal, namely, the need to consider the future of the pollutants. We can do nothing other than encourage further measures. This is our moral responsibility. [Passage omitted on other cases of poisonous materials deposited by various enterprises and the danger they represent]

[Sarvari] In order to prevent this and similar cases from happening in the future, an obligatory measure would have to be introduced to make sure that the gurantee given by the exporting partner would not be enough when signing a contract; the materials should also be thoroughly examined here from an environmental pollution viewpoint.

[Nagy] There is, in fact, such a regulation. The Health Ministry, together with the Ministry of Construction and Urban Development and the National Environment and Nature Protection Bureau, published a regulation that would ban the import of such poisonous materials into Hungary in the future. [Passage omitted]

BRIEFS

LUXEMBOURG OFFICIAL VISITS -- Budapest, February 25 (MTI) -- Robert Goebbels, secretary of state for foreign affairs in Luxembourg, visited Hungary from February 22 to 25 at the invitation of Gyula Horn, state secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Luxembourg politician met Jozsef Marjai, deputy prime minister, Geza Kotai, head of the Foreign Affairs Deparment of the Central Committee, Peter Varkonyi, minister of foreign affairs, Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade. Robert Goebbels held talks with Gyula Horn and Laszlo Kovacs, deputy foeign ministers and surveyed topical issues of international situation with special regard to the course of European security and cooperation process. The parties discussed in detail opportunities for developing political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 2012 GMT 25 Feb 87 LD]

SUDANESE AMBASSADOR -- Budapest, February 17 (MTI) -- Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, met Muhamad Al-Makki Ibrahim, incoming extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Sudan to Hungary, who presented his credentials. Gabor Nagy, deputy minister of foreign affairs, was also present. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1509 GMT 17 Feb 87 LD]

SOVIET TRANSPORT TALKS -- Budapest, February 13 (MTI) -- On Friday the Hungarian-Soviet transport and foreign trade coordination talks ended in Balatonfloldvar with the signing of protocols. The delegations were headed by Gyorgy Unozo, Hungarian deputy minister of transport, and by Viktor Arkatov, deputy minister of railways. It was stated at the talks that last year good traffic had considerably increased, and deliveries were more even than before. The quantity of Hungarian export commodities is expected to increase by nearly one million tons over last year's 3.9 million tons, and considerable import items have to be reckoned with by railway, road and water transporters. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1521 GMT 13 Feb 87 LD]

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

AU231705 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Feb 87 p 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek report: "A Polish Chapter in the State Department Report"]

[Text] The State Department has issued another report on "the practice of individual countries in human rights," containing a chapter on Poland, as usual. It authors employ a specific method: Every admission that some element of Polish life has improved is immediately enshrouded in reservations.

An example of this is the section of the report dealing with two important Polish political events in 1986. "In July," says the report, "the Sejm adopted a conditional amnesty for political prisoners, and on 11 September it made a further step by releasing all political prisoners sentenced for or accused of 'crimes against the state or public order.'" Leaving the quotation marks aside, we know the United States treats crimes against the public order without quotation marks. However, there is something else worth noting: "This decision did not apply to those accused of treason, economic sabotage, espionage, or terrosim."

To whom was it meant to apply? The abovementioned crimes are the most serious crimes in any country, including the United States.

Despite its authors' intentions, the State Department report admits the situation in Poland is characterized by a considerable range of civil liberties. According to the report, one can see this in the fact that a "Consultative Council" has been set up and the office of Ombudsman for Civic Affairs is being prepared. "Some independent personalities" are participating in the work of the Consultative Council, says the report. It repeats expressions it used in previous years on the subject of freedom of speech in public and private, discussions in "even the official" press, trips to the West, and so on.

The report dwells on trade union activity in Poland. It stresses that the OPZZ is considered a partner of the authorities and states that it influences government views.

Accompanying the issuing of the report was Thursday's State Department news conference given by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Shifter. When I asked what the document said about Poland, Shifter replied that the amnesty for "political prisoners" was a "significant step forward" and that he hoped "the progress in respecting human rights would last."

WARSAW TO RECEIVE SOVIET TELEVISION PROGRAMMING

LD260406 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Interview with Andrzej Murat, director of the technical department of radio and television, by Marek Kassa; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Kassa] Mr Director, we already know we will be able to watch Soviet television from the end of March. Will we really be able to watch it on our screens? When will it be possible to watch? Will it be translated from Russian into Polish?

[Murat] From 27 March we will be able -- for the time being only in Warsaw -- to watch the central program of Soviet television via satellite. We will have a satellite receiver installed in Warsaw at Woronicza Street, and we will be transmitting this program directly from the satellite receiver to the transmitter installed at the Palace of Culture and Science. The 2-kilowatt transmitter will broadcast on channel 5 and to a radius of approximately 20 km from the Palace of Culture and Science. As I said, this will be purely a retransmission, so the program will not be translated. It will be transmitted in the original Russion version. This program will be transmitted from the early hours until almost midnight.

[Kassa] Can our ordinary televisions the receive this program?

[Murat] Well, unfortunately not all. All new televisions, including all color televisions, can. Put simply, all television with up to channels 60 can receive the program. On the other hand, older type sets -- black and white or those that do not have a so-called integrated receiver and so have only the first 12 channels -- will not be able to receive this program, another antenna will be necessary, an antenna for the television channel 5, as will a switch by the antenna, that will allow for the transmission of three programs from the antenna to the receiver through one cable.

In the case of collective antennas, as on large buildings, a special insert will be required for the third television program in addition to the antenna on the roof.

[Kassa] Mr Director, why will it only be possible to watch this program in Warsaw? What about the rest of the country?

[Murat] I think that later on other cities will also be able to receive the transmissions.

PZPR POLITBURO EYES WORKER, PEASANT INSPECTION

LD252335 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb 25 -- The PUWP CC Political Bureau yesterday assessed last year's activity of the Workers and Peasant Inspection (IRCH). It reviewed the outcome of its work carried out in the last three months of 1986 in institutions offering services to society.

By supporting the work of the inspection, university using the results of control, the party can more effectively and widespreadly counteract cases of infractions upon social justice, violations of law, negligence of duties. These issues will be discussed at the 4th plenary session of the PUMP CC, to deal with the work of basic party cells.

The Worker and Peasant Inspection expanded its activity last year, and the number of social inspectors grew to 30, 934, with worker and peasants making up some 75 percent. They carried out 21, 700 inspections, that is twice as much as in 1985.

The activity of the Worker and Peasant Inspection covered over 98 percent of basic-level administrative units, 18, 000 work establishments, including 2, 400 non-socialized economy units. Over 1, 000 cases were filed with prosecution organs, penal-fiscal and penal-administrative bodies.

Official sanctions were applied towards nearly 7,000 employees of the controlled units, including 631 representatives of managerial staff. As a result, 115 people were recalled from their posts, 259 fired and disciplinary measures were applied in relation to 4,000 employees.

The Political Bureau acquainted itself with the results of a national inspection, conducted in the fourth quarter of 1986, on the functioning of units providing services especially for employees of state enterprises.

The inspection encompassed 112 local state administration offices of various levels and 3,647 units providing services, including shops, health, service units, post offices and PKO [General Savings Bank] savings, bank outlets, and local housing resource management units.

251 people were punished for neglecting their duties, including 27 people filling managerial posts. People were fired, cases filed with prosecution organs, misdemeanor courts and fiscal offices, and fines were imposed for glaring sanitary negligence.

Irrespectively from the above decisions directives were worked out for the heads of all the inspected state administration units and offices. Their consistent realization by all local state administration organs should lead to the improvement of the functioning of service units and outlets.

Implementing the decisions of the Central Committee, the political bureau carried out another monthly evaluation of the realization of goals leading to the speeding up of qualitative changes in the economy, outlined in a resolution adopted during the 3rd PUWP CC plenary meeting. A government information on the activities undertaken after the 3rd plenum with the view to increasing the effectiveness of systemic solutions and the efficiency of economic mechanisms was the starting point of the evaluation.

The Political Bureau also acquainted itself with a draft on small innovation and application units.

The Political Bureau stated that progress determining qualitative changes in the economy is still insufficient, and so is the effectiveness of restoring external and internal balance.

The harsh winter aggravated numerous shortcomings, and the unsatisfactory performance in January makes tasks scheduled for the coming month even more difficult. What is particularly disquieting is the existence of shortages in the market and supply production, and the weakened co-production ties.

The Political Bureau paid much attention to the application of the law on improved economic management of state-owned enterprises and on its bankruptcy, pointing to the act as a significant instrument of influencing the work of enterprises as well as upgrading and executing their economic effectiveness

The implementation of the law prompted more than 300 enterprises which lost their credit worthiness till the end of last year to undertake measures aimed at improving their situation. The law is already bringing about an improvement in the effectiveness of economic management, and its implementation helped 160 enterprises regain their credit worthiness last year.

The Political Bureau is of the opinion that the second stage of the economic reform necessitates more consistency and resolve in carrying on bankruptcy proceedings with regard to permanently inefficient enterprises, with commission management being introduced only in particularly justified cases. Declaration of bankruptcy and liquidation of an enterprise should be treated as a failure of the respective manager, the employees' selfmanagement and trade unions, and also as an effect of an ineffective, anaemic activity of the respective party cell.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with government tasks aimed at a radical improvement in the quality of products and services, and reviewed the state of preparations for the implementation of appropriate streamlining measures. It pointed out that quality has insufficient effect on mechanisms of economic influence, including sanctions in force. A proper care about an appropriate quality level finds no satisfactory reflection in pay systems, the bureau stressed.

A particular criticism was voiced in relation to the quality of performance in the building sector, housing construction in particular.

Expertises show that more than 60 percent of bad quality products and ensuing complaints stem from lack of discipline, negligence in the assembly process of non-adherence to technological requirements.

The Political Bureau, after getting acquainted with the outcome of inspection carried out by the Supreme Board of control (NIK) in the field of the functioning of the state system of produce quality qualification, made a negative assessment of the system's particular units performing their basic duties. They fail to prevent bad quality products from entering the market, the bureau said.

The state qualification of quality which covers more than one-fourth worth of marketables, still fails to make an effective instrument of influencing improved quality, the bureau stressed. It also decreed that the government immediately eliminate existing irregularities.

The Political Bureau reviewed the implementation of the law on social security of indivudual farmers and their families. At present retirement and disability pensions are being granted to 1,151,000 perons. Subsidies from the state budget which constitute the basic source of expenditure for farmers' social security currently make up two-thirds of the total sum of paid-out benefits.

The bureau pointed to a consistent implementation of the law in question.

NATIONAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING

LD252243 Warsaw PAP in English 1610 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 25 — The Experts Committee for National Education, called to life by the premier as an expression of the implementation of the 10th PUWP Congress' decisions and expansion fo the 24th PUWP CC Plenum resolution, held its inaugural session here today.

One of the key objectives of the committee, which is composed of 35 representatives of science, universities, schools, industrial plants, and social and professional organizations, is to present an analysis of the current state of the education system and guidelines and restructuring it against the backdrop of the long-term socio-economic needs of Poland.

Premier Zbigniew Messner presented nomination acts of members of the committee whose chairman is Prof. Czeslaw Kupisiewicz of Warsaw University, a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and a renowned expert in the field of pedagogy.

Also present were chairman of the National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON, Jan Dobraczynski, PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Secretary Tadeusz Porebski, representatives of the PUWP, other political parties and the government.

The premier stressed that the results of the committee's work would constitute the basis for preparing changes in the Polish education system for the coming decade.

The premier recalled that the party deems education and upbringing as one of its key tasks and expressed his government's full support for all the activities of the committee.

Chairman of the committee Prof. Czeslaw Kupisiewicz drew attention to the extremely difficult conditions in the education system evidenced, for instance, by a shortage of schooling buildings.

"The schools' equipment and teaching aids must be improved school and academic textbooks inclusive. The schooling system suffers from a serious shortage of cadres," he said.

"The key educational target is to prepare the young generation to correctly direct the development of modern civilization," stated Prof. Bogdan Suchodolski during the discussion.

"We must teach how to prevent such threats as armaments and solve ecological problems, to narrow gaps between countries and expand access to education," he stated.

"The need for a new way of thinking other than the one we have grown accustomed to, is mounting. A style of modern, global thinking is needed. These ideas find expression in the addresses of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev," Suchodolski said.

The first working session of the Experts Committee for National Education that followed was attended by Vice Premier Zbigniew Gertych.

WARSAW VOIVODSHIP DELEGATES BEGIN DELIBERATIONS

Jaruzelski, Kubasiewicz Attend

LD211223 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] In the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw today, representatives of more than 6,600 basic party organizations in the capital and the capital city voivodship are discussing the improvement of the leading role of the basic party organizations in their workplaces. Wojciech Jaruzelski is attending the deliberations.

The main aims of the meeting were presented by Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee:

[Begin Kubasiewicz recording] Today's meeting is a very important stage in the discussion of progress in the Warsaw party organization on the Politburo's theses before the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee. During today's deliberations we will be able to acquaint ourselves with the various experiences of basic party organizations, particularly those than can and should be disseminated. I am convinced that as usual during our meetings there will be no lack of critical and self-critical assessments of the results of the work to date. I also believe today we will have answers to at least some of the questions inherent in the Politburo theses.

During last year's meeting I appealed to every member of the Warsaw party organization to define specifically his individual part, his personal contribution to implementing the 10th party congress resolution. Today I want to stress with [word indistinct] satisfaction that there are basic party organizations in which the practice of individual tasks has been broadened in this very direction. This has been highly assessed by party members and is bringing many results. I express the conviction that today's discussion will bring more specific examples of this kind of work by basic party organizations and individual party membrrs. [end recording]

Discuss Law and Order

LD232329 Warsaw PAP in English 2225 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Warsaw, Feb. 23 -- Chairman of the Provincial Councils held a conference here today, under the chairmanship of President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski. The conference discussed the council's tasks in consolidating observance of law and order.

An exchange of opinions, which set off from analytical materials gathered by Chancellory of the Council of State, was preceded by informative reports. Polish Prosecutor-General Jozef Zyta reviewed the state of delinquency in this country. The growth of delinquency was halted in 1985 and last year, when over half a million offences were recorded, their number fell by more than 36 thousand, that is, by 6.7 percent. The detection of offenders is also improving and so is efficiency of legal proceedings and their promptness. Civic rights are more strictly respected in such proceedings.

Zyte devoted particularly much attention to monitoring of observance of law by prosecutors doing it after receipt of complaints from people, notes from the authorities, mass media programmes, and other information. Last year the prosecutors checked over 77,000 administrative decisions, over 26,000 misdemeanour courts verdicts, and over 5,000 acts of general nature issued by administration organs.

President of the Supreme Administrative Court Adam Zielinski voiced the conviction that local councils have vast possibilities to exert influence on what is associated with administrative courts. In the first half of 1986 alone, the Supreme Administrative Court looked into over 4.8 thousand complaints against decisions of local state administrative organs, out of which nearly every third was abrogated or annulled. There were more than 13.5 thousand such complaints throughout 1986, which suggests that local organs of state administration are the main link which produces decisions that shape such or another sense of lawfulness. Long time usually consumed by the processing of complaints is a major problem.

Several questions related to those who dealt with at the conference and pertaining to the works of the Council of Ministers' Committee for the Observance of Law, Public Order, and Social Discipline, were presented by Deputy Chairman of the Committee Lucjan Czubinski. He first of all appraised the problems of order and observance of law.

The evalutions and problems raised in these speeches, as well as the suggestions put forward, were elaborated on in a discussion the keynote of which was the thesis claiming that the implementation of constitutional and legal powers of local councils in securing respect for law and the principles of legality requires making full use of the powers and developing all activities of organizational character.

Speaking in the discussion, head of the office of the Council of Ministers Michal Janiszewski concentrated, among other things, on the question of correctness of the decisions being issued by state administration organs. Some 13,000 such decisions are reaching the Supreme Administrative Court every year but it must be considered that the administration issued over a dozen million of them. Thus, every thousandth case is appealed before the Supreme Administrative Court which abrogates about 30 percent of them, he said.

A more law-abiding activity of the state administration is accompanied by actions limiting the inflation of regulations. At the end of last year 429 statutes were binding, alongside 2,216 regulations lower in the legal hierarchy, and some 7,500 ministerial regulations. The number of the ministerial regulations has shrunk by 10 percent in the recent five years, while the number of statutes and basic legal acts issued in Poland every year is considerably, sometimes several times lower than in countries like Switzerland, Austria, or Great Britain.

SIWICKI ADDRESSES MILITARY DISTRICT COMMANDERS

AU251040 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Major Stanislaw Lukaszewski: "We Will Reward Those Who Are Energetic and Bold in Thought and Deed"]

[Text] Attending a meeting of commanders of military units stationed in northeast Poland at the headquarters of the Pomeranian Military District in Szczecin -- a meeting that took place under the slogan "We Will Further Reward Those Who Are Bold in Thought and Deed, Intellectually Energetic, Organizationally Efficient, and Successful in Service" -- General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo member and minister of national defense, thanked the participants for their energy and for their creative presentation of issues and problems. A soldier's life has not been, is not, and will not be easy, he said. Neither will the coming years make the performance of our tasks any easier. They will be increasingly difficult and responsible. The Army has made its contribution to the achievement of sociopolitical and economic stability and to improving the standard of living of our nation. We are a people's army, we serve the nation, and we wish to serve even better. Everything that is close to society is also close to the army. That is the essence of the goals we will consistently implement. They stem from the feeling of responsibility that a people's army imposes on itself. Service for the nation is something more than work. It is service! It is an acceptance of commitments where there are no restrictions on dedication and personal sacrifice for the common good. It is pleasing that we have young people among the commanders of units. The future depends on you and your knowledge, industriousness, and commitment. You must prove equal to the tasks ahead of you; you must learn and gather experience quickly. The meeting has fulfilled its purpose. It will encourage the practical application of the thoughts, remarks, and experiences that have been presented. We must give publicity to the best patterns and apply them in army life and training.

The complex new tasks require greater energy and more dynamic thought and action. The Armed Forces are still faced with the supreme task of defending borders and safeguarding the country's security and peace. This task may be met by a strong, well-trained, and ideologically shaped army. We will continue to improve and modernize forms and methods of action, training, and upbringing. Shaping a person, F. Siwicki said, does not only involve persuasion and conviction but also the proper organization of his life and service. Upbringing involves setting a personal example, high culture, professionalism, patriotism, and internationalism.

In a regiment or military unit, a picutre of the army is concentrated, like in a viewfinder. The way it will be depends mainly on commanders. Knowledge, industriousness, discipline, and ideology! That is the basis for highly effective action.

General Siwicki quoted the words of PZPR first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski: "Every officer is an educated Marxist." These words are assuming particular importance today, he said. It is our task to add to them all the time.

PROFESSOR ASSESSES PUBLIC VIEWS OF MILITARY

AV242140 Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 11 Feb 87 pp 1, 6

[Interview with Brigadier General Mieczyslaw Michalik, professor of ethics at the Military Political Academy, by Tadeusz Kucharski: "The Uniform and the Gown" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Kucharski] As professor of ethics, how do you evaluate the pacifist movements, which are against military service in principle?

[Michalik] Various pacifist groups, which are against the very idea of war, are against military service as such, but there are various pacifist groups with various political views. Pacifism is also used as an instrument in the struggle against specific systems, and we have now been confronted with this phenomenon in our own country. Ideological and political struggle continues to be waged with regard to military service. The military uniform, which is a symbol of statehood and of the continuity of national existence. becomes at times a target of various lies and trumped up charges to assault one of the most sensitive elements of statehood and to hit against the socialist system.

[Kucharski] But the cult of the uniform seems to be a much more widespread phenomenon and was in evidence even when martial law was introduced, although this was a most unfavorable period for military prestige. In February 1982 I wrote about the tragic events in the Wujek coalmine -- my report was published by EXPRESS REPORTEROW in May 1982 -- during which I established on the strength of reliable sources and many eyewitness accounts that the mob assembled in front of the mine welcomed the arriving tanks with shouts such as "Long live the Polish Armed Forces!"

[Michalik] The Armed Forces have always enjoyed the esteem of our people. During that crisis their authority among the people did not suffer in any way. On the contrary, this authority helped them to play the role they had to play. But I do not think that today we can speak of some universal and uncritical cult of the uniform. This kind of cult does not exist. Do not expect that if someone dons a uniform he immediately becomes an object of trust, esteem, and so on. A uniformed person has to earn this respect by his daily conduct and attitude. This is true of the Army as a whole and of every individual soldier.

As for the mob's shouts in front of the Wujek coalmine, I would have taken them as expressions of various intentions and motives of which the people concerned were perhaps not always conscious. I concede that these shouts coult have expressed praise for our troops because they represent certain values and traditions, especially service for the nation and ties with the people. But perhaps those shouts concealed the hope that the troops would behave and act in a way that was going to be different from what they were actually expected to do and what other services did in no uncertain manner. Perhaps these shouts were meant to pit the regular troops against the order-keeping forces. Of course, it would have been naive for the people in front of the Wujek coalmine to expect that the troops would come out against the security forces and support the antisocialist forces. Regular troops and order-keeping forces had to discharge common tasks.

[Kucharski] Apart from the Wujek incident, thousands and thousands of proofs of people's friendliness toward our troops were recorded everywhere in the country during martial law.

[Michalik] I think that at that difficult time our Armed Forces not only protected our state and system but also played the role of someone who helped to calm emotions, which could have affected the mob and could have resulted in very severe conflicts and clashes. I think that our troops marked their presence not only through military strength. After all, it was not the tanks that determined the situation but the crucial hope that the presence of troops would produce solutions that would protect the nation against a catastrophe. This was a moral kind of hope.

[Kucharski] Side by side with what I call -- perhaps wrongly the cult of the uniform, charges have always been made that military service and upbringing distorts one's personality, kills individuality and a sense of responsibility, and teaches thoughtlessness and hypocrisy because it is based exclusively on taking orders and on blind obedience.

[Michalik] One should not infer from our talks that all problems of th Polish Armed Forces are fine and dandy and that military upbringing is beset by no difficulties. On the contrary, the problems of military upbringing are more complicated than problems of any other kind of upbringing.

However, the charges you mentioned are now mostly obsolete. The handling of modern military equipment requires creative thinking, ability to adapt oneself to new conditions, and searching for new solutions. This is one of the many reasons why modern armed forces, especially socialist armed forces, must not base discipline on blind obedience. [passage omitted] The charges you mentioned result either from complete ignorance of the situation or downright bad will. [passage omitted]

Many Poles are convinced that there is a chasm between a political career and morality. Toward the end of the fifties a prominent politician said one cannot play at politics wearing snow white gloves. As a professor of ethic and as a politican, what do you think about this view?

[Michalik] If by a political career you mean only a range of given political power, than -- even if this power seeks lofty intentions and goals -- situations may develop in which moral scruples disappear. Participation in the exercise of power endows one with a sense of power and a measure of superiority over other people, and this makes it easy for one to substitute one's personal advantages for very lofty social programs or slogans. This is tantamount to abusing and to regarding one's official prerogatives as private property. The same is true of using force, which is inevitable when exercising power but which may be abused for personal purposes.

[Kucharski] This is one of the taboo subjects in our country.

[Michalik] Perhaps it no longer is, but it was for dozens and dozens of years, and that is why we have had explosions of social discontent. I think that the time has now come to discuss these issues both from the angle of history and the present day, for the sake of the future. While doing this we should not shrink from even the most difficult and touchy subjects. We must create social foundations of morally healthy political activities. [passage omitted]

[Kucharski] The prestige of the profession of politician is relatively low in our country. Why?

[Michalik] I think we can speak of a kind of dual behavior in this regard. On the one hand, there is aversion to and even contempt for the people in power, who are called careerists and are accused of low motives when trying to obtain a position. On the other hand, very many people seek to obtain positions of power and often try to do this by unworthy methods. If it is a fact that the prestige of the political career is low, then few people in our country would go for lateral promotion rather than for vertical promotion as Professor Suchodolski has it.

Perhaps this duality of behavior is rooted in the plurality of our experience and practice, but it does exist. People's attitudes toward one's social and not occupational commitment to political affairs are quite different, especially if this commitment is honest. I think that one's activity in an organization does not depreciate one's value in public opinion, especially if this activity produces tangible results. Actually, such activity ennobles one.

[Kucharski] But as soon as such a person achieves some high position because of his social commitment, he at once loses this enoblement and social trust. This kind of thing happened to a genuine sociopolitical activist not long ago.

[Michalik] Yes, such human dramas are frequent. For example, as soon as a representative of the workers class recommended by his comrades for a position in the central authority obtains this position, he at once loses his comrades' respect and fails to win the following elections.

[Kucharski] Why is this so?

[Michalik] I think this phenomenon as well as a number of very fine sounding slogans -- social equality, the struggle against unjustified privileges, and so on -- are also results of a very base motive called envy. [passage omitted]

DLUGOSZ STRESSES NEED FOR EXPORT DEVELOPMENT

AU231031 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14-15 Feb 87 p 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy chairman of the Government Planning Commission, by Henryk Chadzynski: "The Necessity of Exports" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Chadzynski] Why do you think our export figures still do not match our needs, despite the need to gear our economy toward exports? I am asking you not only as chairman of the Government Planning Commission but also as an expert who has been leading the work of this Commission's Foreign Trade Team for a long time.

[Dlugosz] I agree that our export figures do not match our needs and expectations and are not commensurate with the numerous instruments introduced in recent years to increase initiative in this direction. But one can only expect results from the new instruments after a certain time and assess their functioning from a certain distance.

[Chadzynski] The team you chair has started working on new institutional solutions in foreign trade designed for a profound economic crisis. How can one view the team's results after 5 years? To what extent have you succeeded in implementing the proposed mechanisms, and what are their results in terms of exports?

[Dlugosz] If we look back 5 or 6 years then we must consider both the results of exports and the level of imports, because the two are interdependent. In 1986, the volume of exports (in orther words their value in terms of fixed prices) was 7.2 percent higher than in 1979, whereas imports were 10 percent less than in that year. Our exports to the first area of payments in terms of fixed prices in 1986 were almost 15 percent higher than in 1979 and our imports 7.6 percent higher. With the second area, however, our exports were 2.6 percent higher than in 1979 but our imports were still 31.1 percent lower. This low level of imports from the capitalist countries was largely the result of discriminatory sanctions and could not influence our export potential. I agree that the level of exports cannot satisfy us. However, we have fulfilled our export tasks to convertible currency markets for the first time in 5 years.

[Chadzynski] Boosting imports is a factor we must consider when assessing the effectiveness of the institutional changes. Your team consists of distinguished experts in this field. Since 1981 it has voiced many postulates that have also taken into account the situation and were meant to accelerate processes of adaptation. why do you think the proposed remedy is either not fully applied or is proving to be not fully effective?

[Dlugosz] I think the main and basic reason is that domestic producers live too comfortably. Producers are still involved in market sales today. The reasons were explained by Tadeusz Hupalowski, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, in his speech at the Third PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Controls have shown that enterprises are not sufficiently interested in modernizing their production equipment and range of products. Exports can only be effective if equipment and products are modern. This should be remembered when exporting to all markets. So if we want to preserve our trade structure with our chief partners, we must have a really attractive offer of commodities at a world standard.

[Chadzynski] That is one reason why there is little export effort. And other reasons?

[Dlugosz] I believe a second major reason is that too few polish producers are involved in exports. Out of a total of 5,300 enterprises, only 2,500 -- less than half -- produce goods for export. This shows there are great reserves still inherent in our economy and there is not enough economic pressure to handle export orders. [passage omitted]

[Chadzynski] What in your opinion is the essence of the second stage of the economic reform as far as foreign trade is concerned, or, to be more exact, broadly-conceived econmic cooperation with foreign countries?

[Dlugosz] Just as the second reform stage is meant to enforce efficiency throughout the economy, so too it will put economic pressure on producers to make as many of them as possible interested in exports. I have in mind two assumptions. First, exports should make it easier for enterprises to be self-financing. Second, imports should be permitted only for those enterprises capable of paying for them out of their own funds.

[Chadzynski] On what basis are you convinced of the effectiveness of these assumptions?

[Dlugosz] On very straightforward conditions. So far, it is mainly bonuses and concessions -- positive impulses -- that have been brought in to play. But there has been a lack of sanctions. With this level of privileges and favors, one must also introduce economic pressure. Only then will the country's need to export be felt by enterprises and their managements and workforces.

DATA INDICATES WEATHER'S IMPACT ON ECONOMY

AU202058 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 17 Feb 87 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Data published by the central Office of Statistics makes it possible to estimate the economic cost of last January's winter conditions, which were more severe than the previous average conditions. Severe frost and large snowfalls created great transportation difficulties and caused energy cuts, making it difficult primarily for industry to perform.

Last January industry sold 6.7 percent fewer products than in January 1986, extracting industry having sold 4.1 percent and processing industry 6.9 percent fewer products. Only energy, machine-building, precision, and rolling stock industries scored better results last January than in January 1986.

Although some plants are already catching up on their production arrears, the January weather will continue to make itself felt for many months in 1987. This is because production cuts have affected the raw materials branches which supply basic materials to iron, nonferrous metals, chemical, and timber plants. Since these plants work on continuous production basis, it is difficult to eliminate their production arrears.

Wages in the five basic sectors of the economy increased 18 percent last January, which was an increase over and above the target stipulated by the central Annual plan. What is worse, this increase was not matched by the necessary production results.

Construction trades recorded a considerable production slump. The basic production of the socialized construction plants was by 27.2 percent lower last January than it was in January 1986.

Production made a considerable impact on our foreign trade, reducing its exports by 15.5 percent and its imports by 10.5 percent.

The procurement of slaughter animals increased 3.6 percent last January compared with January 1986. This increase includes a 6-percent increase in the procurement of hogs and a 23-percent increase in the procurement of poultry. However, the procurement of slaughter cattle decreased 3.5 percent and of milk 0.9 percent.

The average monthly pensions of all kinds (excluding farmers' pensions) was 30 percent bigger last January than in January 1986.

The availability of basic foodstuffs in shops was good on the whole, and difficulties in the flow of food were only sporadic.

All in all, the beginning of the new year ws not as good as expected, but mainly objective reasons were to blame. Intensive work is now awaiting our economy, especially industry and construction.

REPORTS ON MEASURES ENDORSED DURING PEC MEETING

AU250830 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee [PEC] of the RCP Central Committee on 20 February. Members of the government and other leadership cadres from the economy attended the meeting as guests.

During the meeting the PEC discussed a number of reports regarding the way activity has been carried out to ensure the fulfillment of all 1986 plan indicators.

The meeting examined and endorsed:

1. A report on the fulfillment, as at 31 December 1986, of the main technical-economic indicators in industrial production capacities that have been put into operation;

2. A report on utilization of machinery, equipment, and installations in industry, construction, and transportation in 1986, compared with 1985;

3. A report on respecting standard norms for raw material, subsidiary materials, fuel, and electrical energy consumption in 1986, compared with 1985;

4. A report on the way in which the plan for production costs in national industry was fulfilled in 1986, compared with 1985;

5. A report on fulfillment of the labor productivity plan and on the correlation of main labor and remuneration indicators in national industry, construction-assembly, and in transportation in 1986, compared with 1985;

6. A report on ensuring product quality control and on metrology activity in 1986.

The PEC also examined a report on contracting products and on the targets envisaged in the 1987 plan for industry and for construction investments, as well as a report on measures to improve the processing level and quality of scrap iron for steel production in 1987-90.

In discussing these documents, the PEC worked out a number of measures to eliminate failings that were obvious in economic activity last year, and to ensure all necessary conditions to properly implement all indicators of the plan provisions for the current year. Special stress was placed on ensuring conditions for fulfilling the plan for commodity production, for all varieties of itemized production, especially the export production plan, for strictly observing consumption norms, constantly improving product quality, and making complete use of production capacities, as well as on conditions for more intensively increasing labor productivity and efficiency throughout economic activity.

The PEC considered the failings in last year's activity and the serious shortcomings which still persist in the utilization of production capacities, in the observance of specific energy, fuel, and raw material consumption, and in the fulfillment of important plan indicators. [paragraph continued]

The PEC has seriously drawn the attention of the leaders of the Ministry of Machine-Building, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Metallurgy, and the Ministry of Heavy Equipment Industry to this fact and has asked them to take urgent measures to eliminate those shortcomings.

The PEC then examined and endorsed a plan of action to implement the long-term program for developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the USSR up to the year 2000, the proposals regarding intensifying production specialization and sharing between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Soviet Union; and the principles on the basis of which joint companies will be set up in Romania with partners from the USSR and the other socialist countries.

In discussing and endorsing these documents, the PEC established firm measures to conclude accords on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation and on expanding and intensifying production specialization and sharing with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, with the developing countries, and with economic companies and firms from other countries.

Measures were also established aimed at perfecting the activity within joint companies.

In connection with the questions discussed during the PEC meeting, the floor was taken by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania.

The PEC fully endorsed the tasks and guidelines included in Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's speech and decided that they should be extensively discussed within the leaderships of ministries, central departments, and enterprises, all collective leadership bodies, as well as within the party bodies and organizations, and that they should be thoroughly applied by cadres in the economy -- at all levels - by the Communists and by all working people. It was also decided that the reports discussed and endorsed during the PEC meeting -- and improved through remarks and proposals -- should be discussed within the managerial councils of ministries, industrial centrals, and coordinating bodies, and that all necessary measures should be taken to effectively solve the problems following from the documents.

The PEC then examined the evolution of the main demographic phenomena in 1986, compared with 1985.

It was stressed that the results registered in the demographic field last year -- although a certain acceleration of the natural increase of the population compared with the preceding year was noted -- are not in keeping with the concerns of the party and state and with the existing conditions. Proceeding from this situation, the PEC asked the higher Health Council, the Ministry of Health, all specialized bodies, and all personnel entrusted with tasks in this field to take firm steps to ensure the resolute application of the law on a demographic increase in population, on increasing the birth rate, and on protecting and strengthening the family and to assume great responsibility in solving the important problems posed by constantly preserving and strengthening our people's health and preserving the vigor and youthfulness of the whole nation.

The PEC also solved current problems of party and state activity.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES AGRICULTURAL MEETING

AU241712 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1639 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/2/1987 -- On February 24 Bucharest hosted the closing session of the program for training and instructing the party organizers, chairmen of the state and cooperative joint agroindustrial councils in Romania.

Standing in the presidium were RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, full and alternate members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, secretaries of the Party Central Committee.

Present in the hall as guests were members of the CC of the RCP and the government, leading cadres and specialists of ministries, central institutions and agricultural research units, party and state activists.

For several days, the program for training and instructing the chairmen of joint agroindustrial councils occasioned an analysis of the results achieved in agriculture last year as well as of the measures to be taken for the fulfillment of the planned tasks in 1987.

At the same time under the program a wide exchange of experience and practical applications were conducted in view of getting to know the advanced working technologies and implementing the programs for an intensive development of argiculture.

During the closing session RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, made a speech.

GDR PREMIER STOPH ARRIVES ON 'GOOD-WILL VISIT'

AU251924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1747 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/2/1987 -- Invited by Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on February 25, in the afternoon, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Bucharest, on an official good-will visit to Romania.

The guest is accompanied by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

The GDR head of government was welcomed at the Otopeni airport -- where the state colors of the two countries were flying -- by Constantin Dascalescu. First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Deputy Prime Minister Cornel Pacoste, ministers and other Romanian officials were presented.

Also present at the airport were the Romanian ambassador in Berlin and the GDR ambassador in Bucharest.

The state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the German Democratic Republic were played.

GRLICKOV DISCUSSES SOVIET REFORM MOVES

PM251617 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 20 Feb 87 p 8

[Interview with LCY Central Committee Member Aleksandar Grlickov by Stein Savik: "Plain Speaking About a Crisis in Communism"]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Feb -- "Socialism must undergo a fundamental renewal, otherwise it could flounder in the 21st century. The new thinking and the reforms that are not taking place, not least in the Soviet Union and China, are late from the historical viewpoint. The circles that underestimate the problems and reduce them to 'difficulties' and 'weaknesses' are fleeing from hard facts."

This was a leading Yugoslav ideologue and supporter of reform, Aleksandar Grlickov, talking openly about a crisis in communism and setting Mikhail Gorbachev's reform endeavors in a context of acute necessity. The 63-year-old politician has occupied several prominent posts, including member of the LCY Presidium, and was for a period responsible for the party's international relations. By "socialism" Grlickov means the system in the communist states, but he also takes the view that the crisis is also affecting the social democratic parties in the West, which need new thinking to halt the downturn in their fortunes.

"Faced with far-reaching changes taking place in the world, including the technological revolution, socialist forces are either without an answer to the external and internal challenges or their answers are inadequate," he said. In Eastern Europe people have in time more or less abandoned the reforms that were begun because they were restricted to the economy and were not accompanied by political changes. But in Grlickov's view there is no halfway point. The situation demands a "different socialism," that must be "more democratic, more economically efficient, and more humane, with all the human values."

Grlickov said that for the first time the link between economic and political changes is clearly seen in the Soviet Union and China. Here too there is mutual dependency between the two communist superpowers -- it is important for Gorbachev that the Chinese reforms succeed, and vice versa. It is also of crucial importance for all communist states -- if Gorbachev or the reform leaders in Beijing are hit by setbacks, the whole process will be slowed.

The split in the communist world was unavoidable and has increased the pressure for reforms. Thus it was no "historic episode" that Yugoslavia broke with Moscow in 1948 and has since followed its own "path to socialism." But the fate of the reforms will be decided in the Soviet Union and China, and small countries like Yugoslavia have little chance of influencing developments.

According to Grlickov, the unavoidable political changes are the greatest danger to the reforms. He is worried about the trend toward a toughening of attitudes in China and said that because of internal opposition Gorbachev will have to introduce his chnges bit by bit. "Much of what he has said is shaping up to be the deepest criticism of Soviet society -- that is, of its ideology -- we have heard so far. The opposition in some Eastern countries did not therefore come as a surprise. It says much that Romanian President Ceausescu rejected the reforms in very clear terms. In East Germany some have been accepted and some rejected. But once Gorbachev has introduced freer elections to some party posts, there will be no going back," the Yugoslav politician said. "In communist states there is no power other than the party able to carry through renewal. And here the supporters of reform must become the dominant majority."

Grlickov stated that Gorbachev has accepted "different roads to socialism," including the differences that exist between the various Eastern Bloc nations. "The Soviet Union is quite simply tired of spending money on its allies and needs funds to improve living standards at home. It is possible that an alliance will arise between the dogmatists in the GDR and Czechoslovakia, but Gorbachev is clearly counting on the probability that strong, reform-minded forces will come to the fore. In any event, the coming decade is bound to be full of conflict and internal divisions," he said.

Grlickov described a turning point as all the more necessary because the "new right" in the West is carrying on a "crusade against socialism." But he said that a rapid "deideologization" of Marxism is taking place as part of the changes. "In the new historical situation this is also an inexorable necessity. We know from history that all great ideologies have faced the same fate," he said. "Those that did not have the strength to adapt to life's currents did not manage to survive."

AGREEMENT ON DEBT RESCHEDULING REACHED WITH UK

LD251223 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber and a delegation of the British Government in Belgrade held negotiations from 23 to 25 February on the Yugoslav debt to Britain due for payment in the period from 16 May 1987 to 31 March 1988. The negotiations ended with the initialing of an agreement that British Government will grant Yugoslavia a $160 million loan for rescheduling under favorable credit conditions.

MIKULIC SENDS MESSAGE TO CRAXI ON EEC TALKS

AU252123 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] FEC President Branko Mikulic sent a message to Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi. The message refers to the forthcoming meeting of the EEC Council of Ministers, at which Yugoslavia expects support for greater understanding in concluding a new trade agreement with the Community. The message asks for Italy's support in negotiations on a new financial protocol between Yugoslavia and the EEC.

Messages of similar content have been sent to the prime ministers of all the member-states of the Community.

ZEMLJARIC MEETS IRAQI OFFICIALS IN BAGHDAD

For Iraqi media coverage of the visit of Janez Zemljaric to Iraq, including his meetings with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, see the Iraq section of the 26 February Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.

FEC OFFICIAL MEETS WITH SOVIET CULTURAL OFFICIAL

LD260045 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1404 GMT 26 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- FED member Dr Draci Danev held talks today with M.S. Garibanov, USSR first deputy minister of culture, who is heading the Soviet delegation at the 7th Session of the Mixed Yugoslav-Soviet Commission for Cultural Cooperation.

Assessing positively present cultural cooperation between the two countries, the two sides confirmed their interest in further promoting and developing cooperation in this sphere.

VRHOVEL MEETS WITH SLOVAK FIGURE ON UNIVERSIADS

LD241749 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1650 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] Prague, February 24 (TANJUG) -- The intensive development of Yugoslav-Czechoslovak economic cooperation and experiences in preparations for the winter universiad now underway on the Tatra Mountains in Czechoslovakia and for the summer universiad to be held in the Yugoslav city of Zagreb this year were the main topics of the talks held between Yugoslav State Presidency Member Josip Vrhovec and Slovak National Council Chairman Viliam Salgovic in Bratislava today.

In a cordial talk, Vrhovec and Salgovic assessed as positive Yugoslav-Czechoslovak relations and expressed the conviction that they would further develop favourable, in the spirit of the traditional friendship.

Josip Vrhovec is visiting Czechoslovakia as president of the Zagreb universiad organizing committee.

RENOVICA, DELEGATION DEPART FOR HUNGARY 25 FEB

LD251308 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the LCY, headed by Milanko Renovica, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, left today on an official and friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar. Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also are in the delegation.

The delegation will hold talks with representatives of the MSZMP on interparty cooperation, trends in the international communist and worker's movement, and other questions.

At the railway station in Topcider the delegation was seen off by Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ivan Brigic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marko Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and other figures.

Representatives of the Hungarian Embassy in Belgrade were also present at the seeing-off ceremony.

BORBA VIEWS ALIA'S DEFENSE OF SFRY CONSTITUTION

AU251558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21-22 Feb 87 p 2

[Nikola Ivanovic commentary "From Where the Wind Blows"]

[Excerpts] Our constitution has unexpectedly gained "defenders" in Tirana Radio and Ramiz Alia.

Addressing voters of the 210th election ward in the capital recently or, to be more precise, on 29 January [date as published; Alia spoke on 28 January], Alia remarked -- and Tirana Radio reported in its international service in Albanian -- that he had nothing to add to the views about relations with Yugoslavia he had presented at the Ninth AWP Congress. What he said then, among other things, was that "the problems that have accumulated in Kosovo can be solved, and this is in the interest of all peoples in Yugoslavia ... as well as of Yugoslavia's stability and future." So all this would seem "more principled," the Albanian leader then stressed that to solve these "accumulated problems" one would need "a wise, extremely realistic, and objective stand." Alia did not reveal what he was really interested in, even in the part of his speech that immediately followed, but this part can help one -- at least indirectly -- realize from where the wind blows.

Alia's Wishful Thinking [subhead]

In this part of his speech, Alia clearly warned that solving the "accumulated" problems of Kosovo "means that rights guaranteed to Kosovo by the Constitution and other Yugoslav documents must be protected and guaranteed."

This part of his speech is also helpful, among other things, because it is sufficient to realize that in our current discussions on changes needed in the SFRY Constitution no one calls into question the constitutional position of the autonomous provinces or -- by this very fact -- of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. That is what it is all about: When one skims the foam of rhetoric from the political position contained in Alia's words, one cannot avoid the question of why Alia defends something that no one is calling into question. In fact, is Alia not expressing his own wishful thinking that everything that was, directly or indirectly, the cause of Yugoslavia's disintegration and the bureaucratic-statist-self-sufficiency and encapsulation of sociopolitical communities should continue to be "protected and guaranteed"? Is Ramiz Alia not therefore primarily defending what opened the door to great-Albanian nationalism and separatism in Kosovo against the coming constitutional amendments?

Similar questions are raised by other instances of Alia's stating that Yugoslavia should provide conditions for development for its minorities "in conformity with the Yugoslav Constitution and in the degree to which other peoples in the Yugoslav federation are treated." However, at this point, too, everything is again "nice from the outside," because, together with the quoted passage, Alia also stated that "Kosovo and other regions populated by Albanians should serve as bridges of friendship, closeness, and cooperation between our two countries." Questions on who and what benefits from such messages from neighboring Albania must be asked because Ramiz Alia's recommendations are really demanding something that all our numerous nationalities -- not only the Albanian nationality -- have achieved long ago, since their members are equal in all respects as members of the Yugoslav peoples. [paragraph continues]

One must wonder because Alia's view on "minorities" is not actually supported by political practice in the country he leads, the country in which not a small number of Macedonians, Greeks, Serbs, and Montenegrins are completely denied their national rights. And since things are as they are, it is clear that Ramiz Alia actually insists on constructing bridges of friendship only on one (our) bank.

The objective meaning of the messages -- both stated and unstated -- of Alia, who would not even consider granting in his own constitution even a portion of the things he expects and demands of the SFRY's, is: Through his "exported defense of the constitution," Ramiz Alia encourages that element of our domestic particularist blindness that wants to support -- to the detriment of the entity and the common future -- some so-called systemic points of reproduction of (not only) great Albanian separatism. Alia also definitely advocates the "withering away" of the state in Yugoslavia to an extent that should be scientifically considered unhistorical, historically counter-productive, and incautious, even while he strengthens his own state in every possible way, even according to the well-known and tested Vissarionovich recipe. [passage omitted]

We should not, however, be "deaf and blind" to the propaganda war beamed toward our country from neighboring Albania. In particular, we should no longer overlook that the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has installed 17 of its 24 radio and television transmitters along our state border -- most of them along the borders with Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia -- and that their real purpose is to cover foreign territories with their political, cultural, and propagandist-ideological influence, even though this is contrary to international conventions. We must ask ourselves whether at least in this sense our border with Albania has not already been redrawn to our detriment and whether this is not a consequence of -- apart from other individual factors that have had an impact here -- those solutions from the so-called normative part of the Constitution, resulting in our political system's imperfect functioning and systemic irresponsibility over a longer period, as well as the system's nonfunctioning in the "industry of consciousness." [passage omitted]

POZDERAC, ZARKOVIC REVIEW CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES

LD26003[illegible] Belgrade TANJUG in English 0013 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Zagreb, Feb 24 (TANJUG) -- The forthcoming changes in the Federal Constitution are to help Yugoslavia to surmount the present difficulties more rapidly and to strengthen the unity of the country. They are radical, but they will disappoint those political forces desiring Yugoslavia's return to centralism or its return to parliamentary democracy and a multi-party system.

This was stressed tonight in a contact programme of Zagreb television, devoted to constitutional changes, by member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Hamdija Pozderac, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic and member of the Federal Constitutional Court Dr Aleksandar Fira. They were answering numerous questions from viewers from all parts of Yugoslavia for more than an hour and a half.

The fundamental accomplishments of the Yugoslav revolution and the original socialist development of the country, such as the federal system, self-management, nonaligned policy, the leading role of the league of communists in society, the system of total national defence and certain others have stood the test of time and will not be subject to reassessment, it was stressed in particular in the programme.

Hamdija Pozderac explained in tonight's TV programme that the main reason for the forthcoming changes will be to eliminate a number of "bottlenecks" in the functioning of the system and to "open up prospects for the development of socialist self-management democracy". The changes will also seek to enable a faster and easier economic integration and the circulation of resources throughout the single Yugoslav market. A number of questions, in his opinion, remain open and proposals for their solution will be formulated only after a public debate. One of them is whether a chamber of associated labour will be set up in the Federal Assembly or not.

Member of the party presidency Vicoje Zarkovic said that unfortunately life in Yugoslavia over the past ten years or so has "taken a somewhat different course from what we envisaged" and that decentralisation in the country, in accordance with the spirit of the 1974 Constitution, has not been carried out in the direction of strengthening self-management but has fortified statism in the republics and provinces. A stagnation and deviations in the development of self-management have taken place. The League of Communists and other organised socialist forces are partly to blame for this, according to Zarkovic.

LCY'S CKREBIC EXPLAINS 'SOLIDARITY FUND' POLICY

LD252212 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1922 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, February 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav authorities will not intervene as long as the initiators of the so-called Solidarity Fund do not violate the law, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dusan Ckrebic told a news conference in Belgrade today. Replying to the question of U.S. NBC television network correspondent, the high Yugoslav party official at the same time specified that the "Solidarity Fund"'s goals are solely political and not humanitarian. The Yugoslav political leadership last week condemned the preparations for founding the "fund."

The "fund" was to serve as a facade for forming an opposition party, which supports everything that runs contrary to Yugoslavia's constitutional order, Ckrebic set out.

Dusan Ckrebic confirmed that the Yugoslav Government has requested of European and other friendly countries to undertake measures toward preventing the activities of the anti-Yugoslav terrorist groups abroad, in keeping with the international agreement on combating terrorism. He said only a smaller portion of the Yugoslav emigration was into terrorist actions and the Yugoslav Government has requested that the activities aimed at overthrowing Yugoslavia's constitutional order be prevented.

Federal Committee on 'Fund'

LD260240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2019 GMT 25 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Feb (TANJUG) -- It is essential that all basic LC organizations of the organs and organizations of the federation carry out a clearly-defined ideopolitical differentiation of communists. This is in connection with the so-called Solidarity Fund, in other words, attempts to carry out organized activity from anti-self-managing and antisocial positions.

Communists should appeal to this initiative's signatories to make clear whether they supported such actions as a result of being misled or whether their actions were intentional. They should remove from their ranks the ones who remain consistent to these incorrect ideas.

This was a conclusion from tonight's session of the Presidium of the Committee of Basic LC Organizations in the Organs and Organizations of the Federation.

Under the slogan of giving moral and material aid to those people whose existence was threatened by "genuine" criticism, initiators of the so-called Solidarity Fund attempted to manipulate with humanitarian and "freedom-loving" forms. However, their veil is rather transparent. These are, in the first place, attempts to legalize gatherings and activities of opponents of the constitutional system, LCY policy and, socialist self-management, it was stated at the Presidium session.

The group that also set up the committee for the initiative and drew up the Solidarity Fund's draft program has also earlier attempted to verbally undermine basic principles of the Constitution and the party statutes. For instance, in the name of "their democracy," one of the draft program's articles states that "the Solidarity Fund provided material and moral support to all the individuals whose existence was threatened, regardless of their political orientations." It is clear where this is leading to, the Presidium said. This is why it is necessary to produce a report on this "case" and submit it to all the other basic LC organizations so that working people and citizens may quickly become acquainted with it. The Committee of the Basic LC Organizations of the Organs and Organizations of the Federation continues to receive reports from already-held party sessions in work collectives where it has been learned that some signatories to this document had been manipulated.

LCY CC DISCUSSES NATIONAL TECHNOLOGY STRATEGY

LD240145 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2032 GMT 23 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Feb (TANJUG) -- Late this evening the LCY Central Committee ended its sixth session at which it comprehensively discussed the stragegy of Yugoslavia's technological development. This document, which will soon be before the delegates of the SFRY Assembly, was assessed as a united basis for stimulating use of technological achievements based primarily on the results of domestic science and technological and research work. Special conclusions were adopted on the tasks of the LC on implementing this strategy.

The Central Committee adopted a text of the stands on the activity of communists in the Socialist Alliance, on which a 3-month debate was conducted. The committee also endorsed conclusions on the ideopolitical activity and action capability of basic organizations and organs of the LC for realizing decisions and tasks of the 13th LCY Congress, which was discussed at the preceding session of the Central Committee.

Denies Harmful Effects

LD252139 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1902 GMT 25 Feb 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Feb 25 (TANJUG) -- Dusan Ckrebic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY), has assessed as groundless and arbitrary certain interpretations that Yugoslavia, through scientific-technological cooperation, was getting closer to one or the other economic grouping in Europe.

Yugoslavia's accepting to take part in certain projects under the complex programme of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) by no means signifies any deviations from the consistent enforcement of the country's foreign policy, and any loss of independence is out of the question -- Ckrebic told a new conference in Belgrade today.

Asked about the establishment of Yugoslavia's cooperation with the West European technological programme "Eureka", Ckrebic said that the previous composition of the Yugoslav Government was not to be blamed for the belatedness in this field. It could be said instead, he added, that the protagonists of this programme had been shut in for Yugoslav work organizations.

Yugoslav enterprises, as was made public these days, would cooperate in 50-odd programmes under the CMEA complex programme, while they have been so far offered similar cooperation for no more than two of the "Eureka" programmes.

Yugoslavia's self-management and technological development do not collide with one another at all, Ckrebic made it clear and added that the country's quicker technological progress was precisely a prerequisite for the fostering of self-management. Neither are there any uncertainties as to the technological association between Yugoslav and foreign firms. Ckrebic said that mutual cooperation amongst the nonaligned and developing countries for the time being relied on bilateral agreements, but he expressed Yugoslavia's desire and readiness to develop such links multilaterally wherever possible.

Speaking about the contents of the proposed strategy of the country's technological development, expected to be adopted by the Federal Assembly late in March, Ckrebic pointed out that this would be the nation-wide strategy so that the constituent republics and provinces would not carry draft technology development plans of their own. Instead, in their plans of overall social development they would, as the needs arise, specify in more detail the priorities in their technological development.

The technological development strategy would comprise the setting up of a federal fund for encouraging and assisting the joint scientific-technological research and scientific programmes based on the principle of consortia. The ultimate profile of the fund and the modes of its operation are only to be determined by the Federal Assembly, Ckrebic explained.

PRESIDENCY CONSIDERS ECONOMIC POLICY MEASURES

LD212244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Feb (TANJUG) -- At a session of the SFRY Presidency held in Belgrade yesterday and presided over by Sinan Hasani, the current economic situation and the implementation of economic policy measures at the beginning of 1987 were considered.

Participating in the work of the session were the presidents of the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, the president of the SFRY Assembly, and the president of the SFRY Assembly, and the president and vice presidents of the FEC.

FEC President Branko Mikulic informed the SFRY Presidency about the program of actions and measures which are being taken by the FEC with the aim of implementing the policy established for 1987.

Accompanied by appropriate suggestions, support was given to the FEC's continuing efforts to take measures with the aim of implementing established policies.

It was stated that the present unfavorable economic situation requires rapid, resolute, and energetic action by all social elements at all levels aimed at realizing the resolution's goals for this year.

Indicating the tasks and responsibility of the SFRY Presidency and all social subjects in implementing and consistently realizing the established policy of economic stabilization, particular emphasis was laid on the need for energetic efforts to more effectively implement adopted economic policy measures and without delay take supplementary measures aimed, above all, at revitalizing and increasing production, increasing exports and foreign exchange earnings on all bases, and to curb inflation.

The conclusion of the SFRY Presidency adopted on these questions will be sent to the FEC and to the presidencies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces for work to begin as soon as possible on their elaboration and implementation, stated the SFRY Presidency's communique.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES ANTISOCIALIST ACTIVITIES

LD172351 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2056 GMT 17 Feb 87

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG) -- At its session today, presided over by Milanko Renovica, the LCY Central Committee Presidium considered the current ideopolitical tasks facing the LCY Central Committee, its Presidium, and the working bodies in the forthcoming activities relating to the constitutional changes. It was stressed that the country's socioeconomic and political situation requires intensive work, full democracy, and broad-based activities. The Presidium therefore recommends that, in line with existing constitutional procedure, realistic deadlines be fixed for the completion of individual stages in the work on changes to the SFRY Constitution. In recommending this, the Presidium proceeds from the need for the entire procedure to be speeded up and completed in the best possible way.

It was stressed that in their activity, the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium, and working bodies would make efforts to ensure that the overall work on the constitutional changes is carried out in a coordinated way and according to a uniform ideopolitical platform. This would lead to the enhanced unity of our socialist, self-managing community, to the best solutions, to the mobilization of the most creative social forces, and to intensified activities in implementing the economic stabilization program and improving the efficiency of the political system's functioning as a whole.

The Presidium was also informed about the debate at a session of the LCY Central Committee's Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection, which discussed the initiative to introduce the practice of doing military service as a civilian. The Presidium supported the commission's stances, which were formulated on the basis of and reflected the standpoints adopted by the commissions for all-people's defense and social self-protection of the central and provincial LC committees in the republics and provinces and of the LCY committee in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA]. It agreed that the initiative was groundless and unacceptable as it deviates from the constitutionally defined concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and the resolutions of the 13th LCY Congress. The Presidium today adopted stands on this issue, which are to be submitted to the LC organs in the republics and provinces and to the YPA LCY Committee.

At the session, reference was also made to fulfilling the LC's role through the activity of its delegations, delegates, and representatives in the political system. It was agreed that more effort should be invested to ensure that the LC's statutory and constitutional role is realized more efficiently.

The Presidium also discussed a draft of the changes and offered a number of specific remarks and suggestions about the document, which is to be discussed at a session of the LCY Central Committee.

The Presidium also drew attention to attempts at organized activity from anti-self-management and antisocialist positions. The Presidium notes, with particular emphasis, the unacceptable nature of the initiative to establish the so-called solidarity fund, allegedly designed to provide "moral and material assistance to people whose existence has been jeopardized as a result of their critical opinions and public activity." Although the signatories to the initiative -- and these include individuals notorious for their previous antisocialist activity -- manipulate with "humanitarian" and "democratic" forms, the statement by the signatories and the solidarity fund's draft program indicate that this was an attempt to legalize the gatherings and activities of all the opponents of the country's constitutional system and the LCY policy, from bureaucratic-dogmatic opponents of socialist self-management to the members of the bourgeois right and remnants of the forces defeated in the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution. This, in fact, is an attempt at bringing together in an organized way groups and individuals who operate directly and overtly as opponents of the LC on one side and the enemies of our socialist community on the other.

This initiative's proponents are attempting, among other things, to imitate some foreign examples of organizations on antisocialist and anticommunist lines and by abusing the system of self-managing socialist democracy to present themselves to the world as fighters for the allegedly threatened democratic freedoms in our country. Because they have no chance of gaining support in the socialist public opinion of our country, these groups and invididuals persistently attempt to encourage a campaign in a section of the foreign public and pressure because of the alleged threat to human freedoms and rights in our society.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium supported the LC's organizations and organs that have already pointed out in a principled, public, and argued way this attempt at legal organization on anti-self-management and antisocialist bases, which have taken ideopolitical measures to expose the essence and aims of this initiative. The initiative represents a part of the broader efforts to destabilize our society and hinder the efforts of the organized socialist forces in resolving society's important tasks. At the same times, the Presidium insists on ideopolitical differentiation in the LC's organizations whose individual members have become involved in this deliberate campaign, which is incompatible with member in the LC.

In this connection it was concluded that proceeding from the publicly expounded analyses and arguments, communists should advocate that in the organizations and organs of the socialist alliance, working people and citizens should be acquainted with the content and character of this initiative; that is, with its unacceptable aims and intentions. It was also stressed that in cases of organized activity against the constitutional order, the competent state organs should take the measures envisaged on the basis of the law, the LCY Central Committee Presidium session statement says.

LCY COMMISSION EXPLAINS CONTENT OF PETITIONS

AU241591 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 87

[Text] In the second half of the last year the LCY Central Committee, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, their working bodies, and some of their officials were sent a total of 1,153 petitions, appeals, and complaints.

People mainly complain about problems in employment, housing problems, personal incomes but they also point to some other phenomena of a wider social significance.

This was stated at a session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commissison for Petitions, Appeals, and Complaints.

Pero Vujnic, president of the commission, said not everything is going right in the implementation of the conclusions that are supposed to solve (?specific) complaints of the Serb and Montenegrin nationality from Kosovo who approached the organs of the Federation, Serbia, and the province.

Expressing reservations that some things are perhaps dealt with but that the commission was not informed about it, Pero Vujnovic said this kind of attitude is unacceptable.